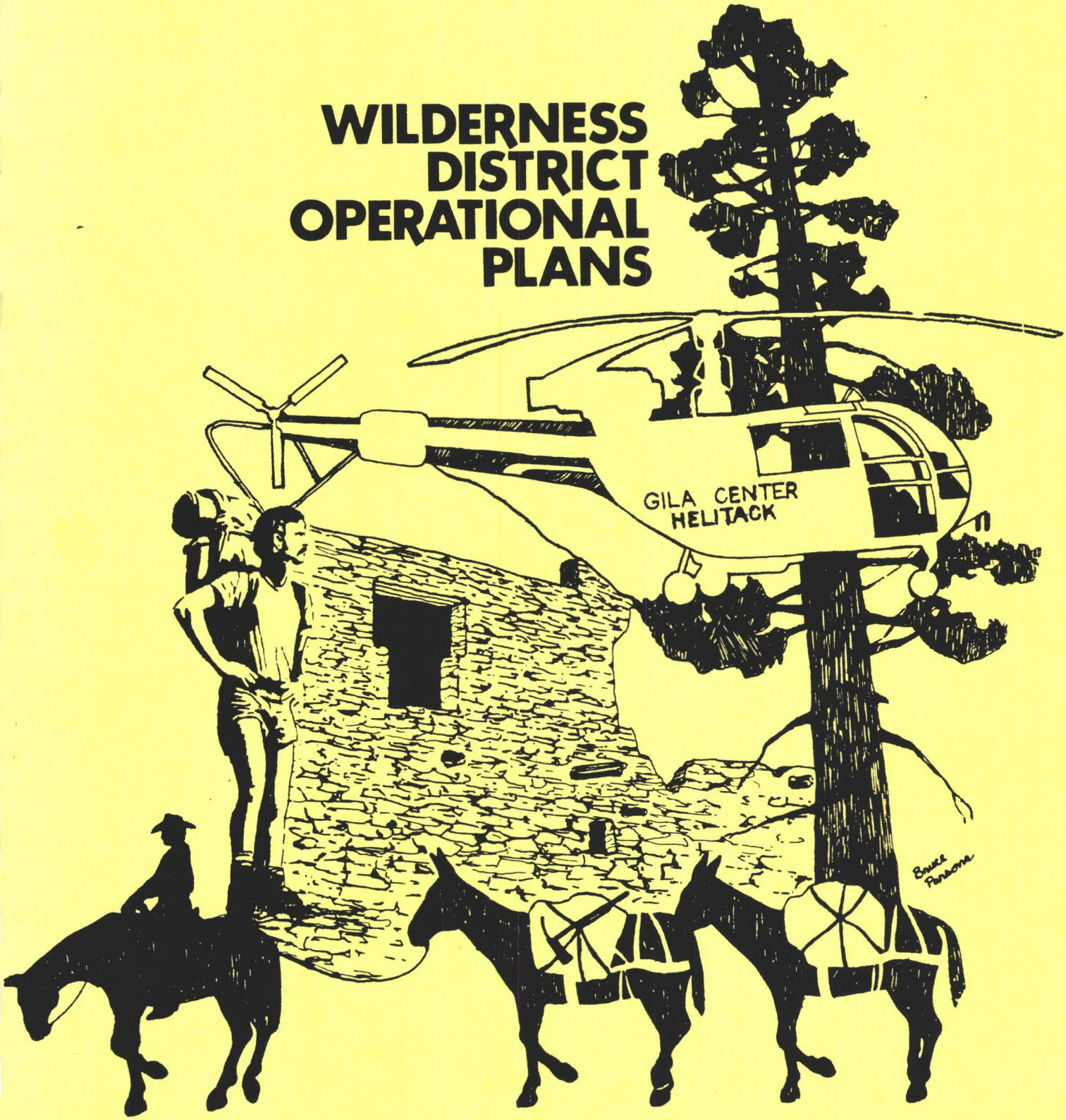
WILDERNESS DISTRICT OPERATIONAL PLANS



1978

WILDERNESS DISTRICT OPERATIONAL PLANS

CONTENTS

I. RECREATION MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

II. WILDERNESS PATROL OPERATION

III. SAFETY

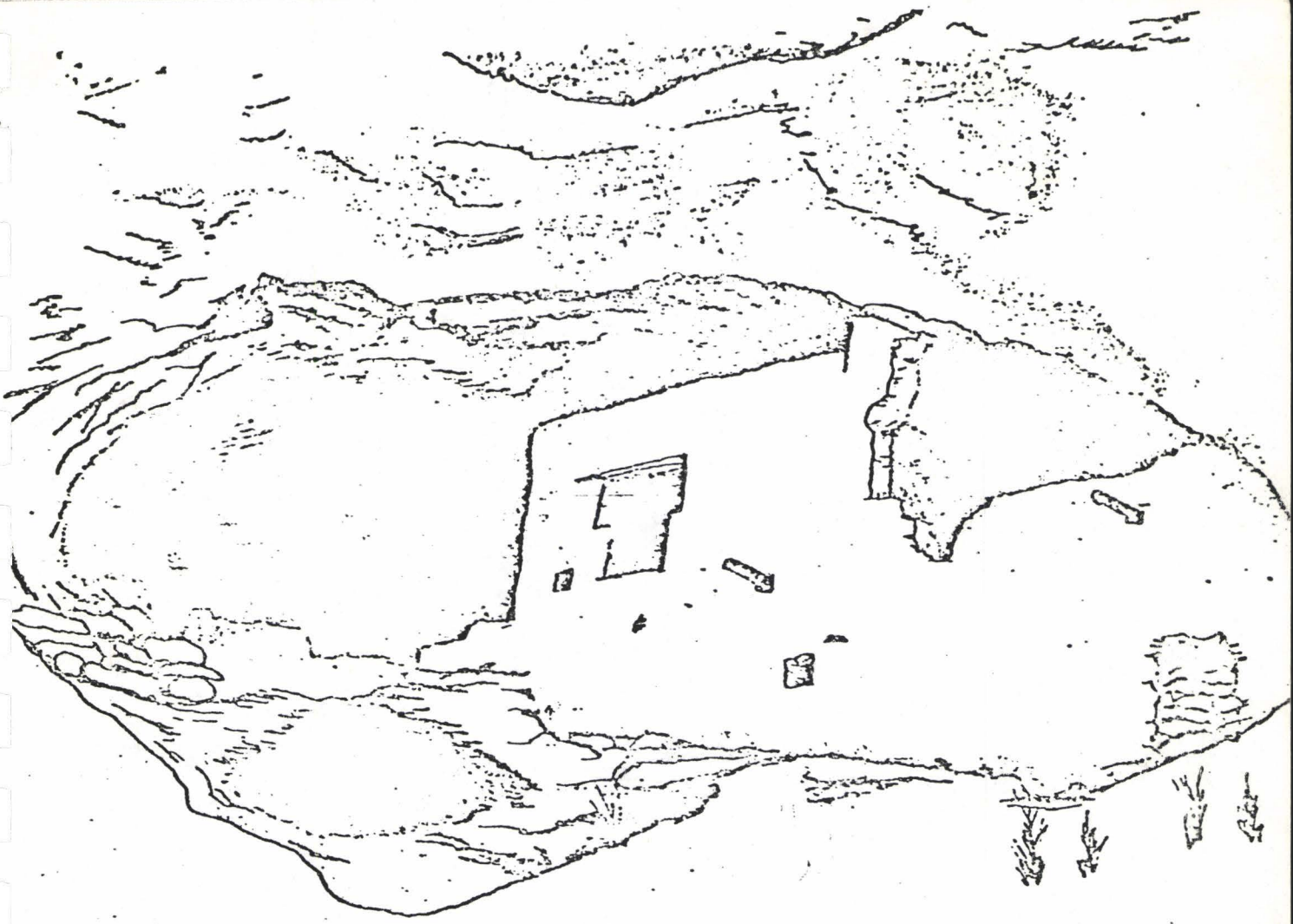
IV. STRUCTURE FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

V. FIRE PREVENTION

VI. FIRE MOBILIZATION AND FIRE MANAGEMENT

VII. GILA CENTER HELIPORT CRASH RESCUE

WILDERNESS RANGER DISTRICT
GILA NATIONAL FOREST



RECREATION MANAGEMENT PLAN: GILA RIVER RECREATION AREA & GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

FOR THE

GILA RIVER RECREATION AREA

AND THE

GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS NATIONAL MONUMENT

CALENDAR YEAR 1978

GILA NATIONAL FOREST
WILDERNESS RANGER DISTRICT

Prepared By: _____ 4/21/78
Recreation and VIS Staff — Date

Submitted By: _____ 3/5/78
District Ranger — Date

Approved By: _____ 6/5/78
Forest Supervisor — Date

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE PLAN
FOR THE
GILA RIVER RECREATION AREA
AND THE
GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS NATIONAL MONUMENT

CALENDAR YEAR 1978

WILDERNESS RANGER DISTRICT GILA NATIONAL FOREST

INTRODUCTION

The Wilderness Ranger District maintains the Gila River Recreation Area and the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, both of which are located in the center of the Gila National Forest. Administration and operation are complicated by the heavy concentration of use in a short span of time. About 60 percent of the recreation visits occur during the months of June, July, and August.

The quality of the recreation experience and public cooperation on the District has been consistently high. This is primarily due to the complete cooperation and conscientiousness of all our employees in keeping campgrounds and roadside areas clean and safe for public use. This plan will be reviewed with all employees assigned to recreation or VIS duties. Each employee will be provided with a copy for future reference.

1978 RECREATION MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of our recreation operation is to maintain both the developed and undeveloped recreation areas in a safe, clean, and satisfactory condition for the public to enjoy.

Some specific objectives for the 1978 season are:

1. Emphasis on safety by all employees for themselves and the public.

2. Protection of the natural environment.

3. Providing a recreation experience that the visitor will enjoy and remember.

4. Frequent documented inspections of all developed and high-use undeveloped sites.

5. Proper maintenance and regular testing of water systems.

6. Conscientious recording of visitor use and other use data.

7. Continued promotion of goodwill between the Forest Service, Park Service, and Forest users.

8. Analysis of most frequent law violations and attempts to improve methods of prevention.

DEVELOPED AREAS

Name	No. Units	Elevation	Season of Use
Gila Cliff Dwellings	480 Acres	5,700	All Year
Scorpion Campground	17	5,700	All Year
Visitor Center	-	5,700	All Year
Copperas Vista	-	7,400	All Year
T. J. Corral	-	5,700	All Year
Trail to the Past	-	5,700	All Year

PARTIAL LIST OF DISPERSED SITES

Island Camping Area

T. J. Camping Area

Forks Recreation Area

Grapevine Recreation Area

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

The District Maintenance Staffman will be responsible for all general maintenance. He is responsible for seeing that a safe and clean appearance of facilities is provided at the Cliff Dwellings, Visitor Center, campgrounds, and recreation areas. Scheduled inspections will be made weekly during the summer season and monthly during the off season.

PRIORITY OF ACTIVITIES

I. PUBLIC SAFETY: This must be foremost in our minds.

A. Watch for and remove all hazards to public safety:

(1) Unsafe or contaminated water.

(2) Dead animals and human excrement.

(3) Rotten trunks and limbs.

(4) Unstable soil and rocks.

(5) Hidden holes.

(6) Toxic plants, insects, and rattlesnakes.

(7) Flammable materials near camp and cooking fires.

(8) Broken glass and other sharp objects.

B. Operate all equipment and tools safely:

(1) Government vehicles will be operated in a safe and courteous manner.

(2) Use extreme caution when working with hand and power tools, especially when in close proximity to visitors.

C. Be familiar with first aid and emergency procedures:

(1) First aid supplies are located at the Visitor Center, Monument contact station, and in some Government vehicles.

(2) District Safety Plan - available from Forest Service File 6170.

(3) Search and Rescue Plan - refer to Forest Service File 1580.

II. PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES:

On the Wilderness Ranger District we are concerned primarily with two resources: the Gila Wilderness and the Gila Cliff Dwellings. Both areas are protected by public law which has preservation as its major thrust. The Gila Wilderness became part of the National Wilderness Preservation System with passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964 and the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation in 1907. Today our primary on-the-ground objective at the Cliff Dwellings is to provide adequate manpower to ensure proper protection of the archaeological resource.

A. Law Enforcement:

Law enforcement training will be part of the initial training for seasonal personnel. The responsibility for issuance of violation notices will be restricted to only those employees showing capability for this sensitive requirement. Personnel must be prudent in issuing citations and the actual violations must be clear cut. The District Ranger, Recreation-VIS Staffman, and all recreation personnel should ensure that our management does not in any way confuse the public or cause situations where enforcement of regulations is difficult due to misinterpretation by the public or our misapplication of proper procedures.

Remember: Prevention is the key to successful law enforcement.

B. Vandalism:

A record of all cases of vandalism will be kept by seasonal and year-long recreational personnel. The following information will be noted:

(1) Location.

(2) Approximate date and time of occurrence.

(3) Type of vandalism.

Vandalism reports will be submitted to the Recreation-VIS Staffman as they are completed. This information will then be used in filling out the Recreation Information Management (RIM) report.

III. PUBLIC SERVICE:

Each year we employees of the Forest Service welcome millions of other people onto the greatest Forest system in the world. Our job is to help them find what they came for--information, relaxation, recreation, and perhaps some inspiration too. Many of these people are Forest Service fans. Others are first timers. To all, an unfamiliar forest can be frustrating. It is our responsibility to help them enjoy their visit.

A. Interpretation and VIS:

All interpretive and visitor information services will be planned and administered by the District Recreation-VIS Staffman.

We have a dual role in interpretation on this District. We have a responsibility not only to interpret the U. S. Forest Service policies and objectives but also those of the National Park Service.

The Visitor Center and National Monument are the two most important places for making people contacts. Employees working at these places must be aware of the important positions they have, for this visit may be the only opportunity the visitor will have for contact with a Forest Service employee. With this in mind, all employees are expected to:

(1) Be prepared for anything. One thing over which we have no control is the way the visitor feels before s/he gets here.

(2) Keep all work stations with a "cared-for" look.

(3) Greet all people. Be fair to all people, regardless of race, creed, or color.

(4) SPEAK NO EVIL. Don't tell the VISITOR or other employees your personal grievances against the Forest Service. Tell your immediate supervisor.

(5) Above all: Smile, Speak up, and Listen to the visitor.

B. Programs:

The following programs will be initiated during the 1978 recreation season:

(1) Interpretation - National Monument:

The National Monument is one of the primary reasons for visitation to this area. Employees working at the Monument should be of the highest calibre. Their main objective is the interpretation of the prehistoric Indians at the Cliff Dwellings, which is the interpretive theme of the National Monument. Most interpretation will occur by informal personal contact between rangers and visitors in the caves.

(2) Guided Tours:

Guided tours of the Cliff Dwellings and of the T. J. Ruins will be given upon request. Group size at the caves should not exceed 30 individuals as larger groups are difficult to move through the area. Tours at the T. J. Ruins are dependent upon adequate staffing.

(3) Interpretive Demonstrations:

Living history and cultural demonstrations are an important part of interpretation. These activities can expand and support the interpretive theme by bringing reality and depth to the visitors' experience. In previous field seasons, pottery demonstration and a prehistoric garden plot have proven to be very successful and will be continued.

(4) Environmental Education (EE):

Separating interpretation from environmental education is difficult. Today, EE includes all the traditional conservation disciplines, plus such concerns as pollution, population and energy problems. The objective of an EE program is to instill in the forest user an awareness and understanding of man's role in the environment. At present EE emphasis is largely directed toward school-age groups and takes place on field trips to the forest environment and National Monument. Successful accomplishment of this program can be

facilitated by classroom presentations before field trips begin. These would be presented by VIS people and are essential in establishing a good working relationship with educators.

(5) Nature Hikes:

Nature hikes will be incorporated into the EE program as much as possible. All age groups will be included as well as special interest groups. Informal walks will be dependent upon adequate staffing.

(6) Evening Programs:

In the past, evening programs have proved to be the least effective interpretive program. The quality of programs has increased but public interest has remained low. Location of the amphitheater in relation to the campgrounds contributes to low visitor turnout. In the past, requested programs for special interest groups have been the most successful, and this will be our approach for the coming season.

(7) Handouts and Bulletin Boards:

Up-to-date handouts and brochures will be made available to all visitors at the Visitor Center and National Monument. Bulletin boards will be neat and attractive and will be updated periodically.

These are only a few methods of interpretation. We must always strive and be on the lookout for new and different ways to further the visitor's knowledge of the National Forest and the National Monument. Every effort should be made to train and keep all employees informed on activities, not only on this District but on the entire Gila National Forest.

C. Request for Assistance from the Public:

The Forest Service policy is to render assistance in:

(1) Searching for persons lost inside the Forest, and

(2) Transportation of persons seriously ill or injured to interested parties or authorities.

This policy is limited to those cases where the person's condition necessitates prompt removal to a place where medical attention and care are available, and the situation can be met only through the action of the Forest Service.

In the event of minor accidents (stuck in mud or snow, etc.), particularly where there appears to be no immediate danger to life or health, incidental help and information may be given, but usually the persons involved, if able, are to make their own arrangements for relief, medical attention or repairs. Each case will need to be evaluated on its own merits, but Forest personnel should perform only what is necessary to help obtain assistance.

D. Training:

Seasonal personnel will have written job instructions and receive on-the-job training from permanent personnel with follow-up inspections to insure adequate performance. Mid-season and end-of-tour performance evaluations will be made with employees by the Recreation-VIS Staffman. Included in the training schedule for Monument guides are the following:

(1) Employee orientation packet--each employee read and be familiar with contents.

(2) First Aid -- All permanent and continuing employees shall have a current standard first aid card.

(3) Fire School -- Every qualified employee is expected to accept fire assignments commensurate with their red card ratings.

(4) Law Enforcement -- Introduction to Forest Service policy and procedures.

(5) Required reading of selected natural history references.

(6) Orientation trip of Gila National Forest--visit points of interest and recreation areas.

(7) Orientation trail ride of the Gila Wilderness--visit more popular areas of Wilderness use.

(8) Attendance at Park Service and Forest Service training sessions on interpretation and EE.

E. Uniform Requirements:

All employees who are directly involved in public contact or VIS activities will be required to wear a regulation Forest Service uniform. An allowance will be given to cover this.

Personal appearance will be neat and uniform components will be clean and presentable.

NATIONAL MONUMENT WORK SCHEDULE

I. GENERAL DUTIES - GUIDES:

A. Monument guides will patrol Cliff Dwellings and trail for safety hazards and vandalism. Guides will be responsible for resource protection, visitor contact, routine and light maintenance. The best way to accomplish resource protection is the physical presence of the guides in the caves whenever visitors are present.

B. Work Assignments:

(1) Daily patrol of Cliff Dwellings and trail; during all seasons of use, upon opening and after closing the Monument, guides should walk the entire trail. Any irregularities or vandalism should be documented and reported.

(2) Daily, during heavy use season, and as needed during winter months;

(a) Sweep rocks and debris from the steps.

(b) Pick up all trash; this includes entire parking area.

(c) Clean restroom across from Ranger Contact Station.

(3) As Needed:

(a) Sweep footprints from rooms after illegal entries.

(b) Remove snow from trail as it appears.

(c) Scatter pine needles on trail in areas that are muddy.

(d) Remove rocks and dirt that have fallen from bank cuts at edge of trail.

(e) Light trail maintenance should be performed during periods of no visitation or if visitation is light and one guide is present in the caves. A cache of tools to be used by Monument personnel will be located at the Contact Station. Light trail maintenance includes:

1) Drywall work along trail.

2) Removal of large rocks that appear in the trail tread.

3) Pack fill from mouth of canyon to level trail.

4) Pile brush and other obstructions on short cut areas.

When performing these activities, hard hats will be worn.

(4) Periodically:

(a) Check all ruins for deterioration; document with photos.

(b) Inspect benches for safety, level and remove all names carved into wood.

(c) Inspect signing and straighten plant identification markers.

(d) Check trail through Monument into Wilderness for trash.

(e) Check top of mesa for loose rocks above caves and trail.

(f) Report major maintenance problems to Maintenance Staffman.

II. GENERAL DUTIES - MAINTENANCE:

A. Maintenance personnel will conduct scheduled inspections of all facilities to insure safe and proper operation. Maintenance will also be responsible for major repair and upkeep of facilities.

B. Work assignments, as needed:

(1) Work on concrete steps.

(2) Repair bridges.

(3) Major drywall replacement along trail.

(4) Paint, stain and replace signs.

(5) Remove snow and ice on trails.

(6) Replace broken trail markers, concrete reproduction of metate.

(7) Responsible for insuring that Monument guides have tools, cleaning materials, hard hats, miscellaneous supplies to perform their light maintenance duties.

RECREATION WORK SCHEDULE

I. GENERAL:

Duties consist of cleaning and patrolling of all improved and unimproved camp areas. This is a very important job and should be done in the most efficient way possible. These duties will be performed by a Forestry Technician year-long, except during the summer months when s/he will be assisted by a Forestry Aid.

A. Work Schedule: 0800-1200 and 1300-1700 Five-Day Week:

(1) Forestry Technician - Sunday through Wednesday and Saturday (Off: Thursday and Friday).

(2) Forestry Aid - Sunday and Monday and Thursday through Saturday (Off: Tuesday and Wednesday).

B. Uniform Requirements:

The Forestry Technician and Forestry Aid will be required to wear a regulation Forest Service uniform.

II. CAMPGROUND POLICING:

A. Garbage Disposal:

All garbage and litter will be collected daily. All trash will be hauled to the sanitary trailer at Gila Center. The trailer will be hauled to the bulk container at Mimbres or the dump at Silver City weekly, or more often when necessary.

B. Toilets:

The toilets in the Scorpion Campgrounds and vault toilets on the road to the Cliff Dwellings will be swept and mopped with a disinfectant. Toilet seats will be scrubbed and toilet tissue and towels will be replaced daily, if needed.

The Forestry Technician will be required to inspect all facilities and carry the necessary tools to repair them at all times.

III. PUBLIC CONTACTS:

Keeping the public aware of any restrictions that may arise is one of the main duties. It will be necessary to study the fire prevention plan to be able to advise the public of the fire danger and restrictions that are in effect currently.

The public should be advised of interpretive programs being presented at Gila Center and the Cliff Dwellings.

IV. MAINTENANCE:

Minor maintenance work will consist of any small repairs that require no special tools. Any other repairs will be reported to the Maintenance Staffman.

A. Toilets:

Replace broken seats, door handles, hinges, valves, urinals, and anything else that might need attention.

B. Signs:

(1) Replace old signs.

(2) Keep all signs stained.

(3) All screws and bolts will be tight.

(4) All posters will be kept current with the season and fire conditions.

V. RECREATION WORK SCHEDULE - IN-SEASON PLAN:

A. Every Day:

(1) Clean Restrooms:

(a) Mop floors.

(b) Clean toilets.

(c) Clean basins.

(d) Pick up trash and litter.

(e) Wipe down partitions.

(2) Wash tables.

(3) Police general area around campground.

(4) Rake around tables.

(5) Wash area around water faucets.

B. Once Per Week:

(1) Clean fireplaces - haul off rocks that people put in front of fireplaces.

(2) Extremely thorough policing of campgrounds.

C. As Needed:

(1) Clean weeds from parking area, sweep along walks and curbs in parking area.

(2) Arrange for pumping of vault toilets--usually once a year.

VI. RECREATION WORK SCHEDULE - OFF-SEASON PLAN: (September-April)

A. Campgrounds and Vault Toilets:

(1) All bathrooms will be swept and scrubbed at least twice a week on a regular basis and more often if necessary. Also, toilet tissue and paper towels will be replaced.

(2) All trash and litter will be collected.

(3) The toilets and urinals will be checked for leaks and freezing.

(4) Heaters will be installed, if needed, before freezing weather begins.

(5) Each area will be inspected daily.

B. Unimproved Campgrounds:

(1) Toilets will be swept and seats scrubbed weekly.

(2) Trash and litter will be picked up weekly and more often if necessary.

(3) Any signing that is necessary will be done when the occasion arises.

VISITOR CENTER WORK SCHEDULE

I. GENERAL:

These duties consist of cleaning and simple maintenance of the Visitor Center (reception area, restrooms, exhibit room, and offices). Duties will be performed by maintenance personnel.

II. WORK SCHEDULE:

The Visitor Center will be cleaned every day of the year, starting at 8:00 in the morning.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES:

A. The District Recreation/VIS Staffman operates the exhibit room. He must concern himself with the care and use of the exhibits. He either carries out the day-to-day chores himself or supervises other staff members who share them.

B. The Maintenance Staffman is responsible for the regular cleaning and repair of facilities.

C. The Receptionist (whoever is at the desk) should walk through the exhibit room several times during the day looking for damaged, dangerous, or dirty conditions.

IV. EXHIBIT ROOM AND RECEPTION AREA:

The following are suggested frequencies of cleaning and will probably be necessary during the summer season. In winter, low visitation will permit a reduction in this schedule.

A. Lighting:

To save energy, lighting should be used only as needed. This is an important concern and needs the support and conscientiousness of all employees.

(1) In the off season, lighting in the exhibit room will be restricted to those times when visitors are actually present. During the heavy use period lights should be turned on when the first visitors arrive and not before. Continued lighting thereafter should depend upon visitor flow and needs.

(2) In the reception area the use of the hanging ceiling lights should be restricted to those times when natural lighting is inadequate and visitor use necessitates additional lighting.

(3) In the evenings a night light is used in the reception area to provide low level illumination for security purposes. The use of outside lights, on a timer, also serve this function.

B. Through the Day - Receptionist:

(1) Remove smudges from glass and plexiglass.

(2) Movable items repositioned.

(3) Check temperature and air circulation.

(4) Keep information counter, bulletin boards, sales items, and brochures always neat and orderly.

C. Daily:

(1) Floors vacuumed or dust-mopped.

(2) Ashtrays cleaned.

(3) Glass and plexiglass washed.

D. Weekly:

(1) Floors waxed.

(2) Dust furniture, ledges, moldings, light fixtures, etc.

(3) Metal frames and parts cleaned.

E. As Needed:

(1) Floors mopped.

(2) Replace burned out lamps.

(3) Wash open exhibit panels.

(4) Oil oil-wood parts.

(5) Wipe walls clean with cloth.

(6) Dust photographs, don't wash.

(7) Wash windows.

F. Quarterly:

Replenish moth preventive in display cases and specimen storage cases.

G. Twice Yearly:

(1) Remove old wax and wax floors.

(2) Vacuum walls.

(3) Change air duct filters.

H. Annually:

Clean inside of cases and inside of glass.

V. OFFICES AND RESTROOMS:

Offices and restrooms will be cleaned daily during both summer and winter months.

A. The restrooms will be swept and mopped with a disinfectant.

B. Toilet seats, urinals, and sinks will be scrubbed and toilet tissue and towels will be replaced daily if needed.

C. Trash will be emptied daily.

D. Floors will be dust-mopped or vacuumed daily in offices.

E. Offices will be dusted at least once a week.

SUMMARY

Our primary mission is to provide the most satisfying recreation experience possible for every visitor; to provide a continuing high level of public service; and to maintain the area and all its developments at a maximum level of usefulness, cleanliness, and appearance.

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. We are here to provide a public service--pleasantly, helpfully, efficiently.

2. We owe the taxpayer a full day's work, every day.

3. It is our duty to protect and care for government equipment as we would care for our own.

4. In any position held, we should strive to improve the zone of responsibility; whether it be on or off the job. Improvement is a measure of one's worth.

5. Interpreters, which may include all of us, have the greatest opportunity to contribute to the individual enlightenment and enjoyment of the visitor.

6. We should never feel we are doing the visitor a favor by talking to him. Be sure he understands what we have to say and that what we have to say is appropriate and accurate. If we don't know the answer, never try to bluff through the question. Never be ashamed to admit not knowing the answer, but inform the visitor that the answer will be found.

WILDERNESS PATROL OPERATION PLAN

1978

GILA NATIONAL FOREST
WILDERNESS RANGER DISTRICT

PREPARED BY: _____ 4-10-78
Wilderness Supervisor — Date

SUBMITTED BY: _____ 4/10/78
District Ranger — Date

APPROVED BY: _____ 4/27/78
Forest Supervisor — Date

WILDERNESS PATROL OPERATION PLAN

1978

GILA NATIONAL FOREST
WILDERNESS RANGER DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this plan is to provide a comprehensive set of guidelines for Wilderness Patrol activities.

Wilderness Rangers, as on-the-ground administrators, have the primary opportunity and responsibility of perpetuating the unspoiled environmental quality for which the Wilderness Act was conceived. The ever increasing demand for Wilderness experience by the American people has resulted in mounting concern that irreparable damage not be done to the quality of this Wilderness Experience for future generations.

The primary duty of Wilderness Rangers on the Wilderness Ranger District is to facilitate protection of this resource through the following:

> Education of visitors in practices which will allow them to safely enjoy the area without leaving traces of their stay which will compromise the Wilderness Experience of subsequent visitors. This will be done in conjunction with checking compliance of the Wilderness Permit System.
>
> Prevention, detection, and suppression of fires which have the potential for damage to the Wilderness environment.

Maintenance of access trails and directional signs to a standard which provides safe passage for visitors but which does not unnecessarily detract from the primeval atmosphere of the area.

I. PERSONNEL:

Wilderness patrol activity on the Wilderness District is administered by a GS-6 Forestry Technician (Wilderness Supervisor), under the general supervision of the District Ranger. A total of four Wilderness Rangers (GS-3's and GS-4's) make up the regular patrol. One GS-2 will serve as an entrance guard at the Willow Creek Guard Station.

From approximately May 22 to September 22, one Wilderness Ranger and the entrance guard will occupy the Willow Creek Guard Station. The entrance guard will be available five days a week, covering the weekends, to issue Wilderness permits, repair fences, clean local campgrounds, and give visitor information service. The entrance guard shall accompany the Wilderness Ranger on several tours through the Wilderness to become familiear with the areas most used by visitors using the Snow Lake, Sandy Point, and Willow Creek trailheads.

The Wilderness Ranger shall use Willow Creek Guard Station as a base station from which to perform the wilderness duties. However, the Wilderness Ranger shall be required to spend the majority of his or her nights inside Zone 3 of the Wilderness itself.

Due to ceiling restrictions, the entrance guard's work will end on September 22. The Wilderness Ranger will continue working through the elk season.

The other three Wilderness Rangers will use Gila Center as their base station throughout the entire work season.

The above five wilderness personnel are chosen for the ability to deal with people, resourcefulness, horsemanship and dependability. Due to the exceptional conditions under which these personnel work, resourcefulness and dependability stand out as the most valuable prerequisites for the job. Long periods of time elapse between contacts with the mechanized world as well as contacts with their immediate supervisor. Schedules must be set up several weeks in advance and adhered to so that work projects can be completed in a smooth and continuous manner.

II. TRAINING:

Personnel will receive comprehensive training in the following fields prior to patrol assignment:

A. Safety.

B. Basic fire prevention, detection, and control.

C. Trail maintenance standards.

D. Theory and practice of the Wilderness Act.

E. First Aid (Standard Red Cross First Aid Course).

F. Law enforcement.

G. Horsemanship and animal packing.

H. Helicopter operations.

I. Wilderness Permit System.

The following list of printed material will be provided to each employee. These items should be carried while on patrol for study and reference.

A. Wilderness Information Packet - Includes history of legislation, development of policy, and a copy of the Act and associated regulations.

B. Gila Wilderness Management Plan.

C. New Mexico Law Enforcement Field Guide.

D. Central Violations Bureau Fine List.

E. Red Cross First Aid Manual.

F. Gila National Forest Packer and Outfitter-Guide Guidelines.

G. Commercial transportation stock grazing plans.

H. Prescribed Natural Fire Plan.

I. Gila National Forest maps.

J. Wilderness Patrol Job Hazard Analysis.

K. Annual hunting and fishing regulations as published by the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish.

L. Fireman's Reports.

M. Violation Notices.

N. Forest Fire Prevention Patrolman Notices.

O. Wilderness Patrol Operation Plan.

P. Wilderness Permits.

III. WORK SCHEDULES:

Work assignments will be as shown on the following pages.

A. PHASE I (ORIENTATION AND LOGGING OUT):

Approximately April 9 - May 7.

Tour - Five days on. Two days off. Monday-Friday.

Organization - Crew together or in pairs.

Work - Training (fire, law enforcement, safety, horsemanship, Wilderness Permit). Horseshoeing and trail clearance.

B. PHASE II (WHITE CREEK PROJECT):

Approximately May 7 - June 18.

Tour - Ten days on. Four days off. Tuesday-Thursday.

Organization - Four person and two person crews.

Work - Tread work on Trail 30 to Lilley Park. Tread work on Trail 155 to Horse Springs Junction. Remove water tank at McKenna Park airstrip. Secure White Creek Cabin and barn; remove remaining pipes, electrical wiring and other nonconforming structures. Trail clearing will continue if time allows. A Wilderness Patrol Technicial workshop is anticipated for June 8 and 9.

C. PHASE III - PATROL PHASE PART 1:

Approximately June 18 - September 22.

Tour - Ten Days on. Four days off. Also five days on and two off.

Organization - Single person and dual patrols.

Work - Primarily visitor contact and Wilderness compliance checking. Each patrolman will be assigned an area for which s/he will be responsbile. Nonconforming structures, trash and fire rings will be removed; trails will be maintained; and visitors will be contacted by the person responsbile for each particular zone. Fire prevention, detection and suppression will also be handled in this zone fashion.

Zones - The District has been broken into four zones. (Exhibit I)

Zone One comprises the lower six miles of the West Fork, the entire main Gila and Turkey Creek.

Zone Two covers from Turkey Creek West to the District Boundary, the West Fork from Hells Hole west to Cub Creek and the Mogollon Baldy Trail #152 also falls within this zone.

Zone Three has Zone Two on its southern boundary and Trail 165 and Trail 30 on its east boundary. The District perimeter marks the north and west boundaries. (Administered from Willow Creek.)

Zone Four comprises the remaining portion of the District.

D. PHASE IV - PATROL PHASE PART 2:

Approximately September 23 - November 1.

Tour - Five days on. Two days off.

Organization - Two independent patrol working in cooperation with New Mexico Department of Game and Fish during elk and deer seasons.

Work - Compliance checking of Wilderness Permit, law enforcement and end of the season cleanup.

Although the primary type of work has been noted for above phases, patrol employees engage in work related to all functions as the need arises, i.e., fire, trails, Wilderness Act enforcement, and enforcement of Wilderness Permit requirements.

IV. DUTIES:

A. VISITOR CONTACT:

The past use of Wilderness that was completely free of restriction is no more. To some users this tradition dies hard. The greater the number of users, the greater the loss of individual freedom.

As a Wilderness Ranger you can learn some of the basic information on contact skills and a few do's and don'ts, but you will need to perfect the procedures yourself by trial and error and effort on your part.

The first impression that you make on the person contacted is the most important. Here is a partial list of things to avoid in your contacts:

1. Sloppy appearance.

2. Talking down to the visitor.

3. Lecturing the visitor.

4. Using terms which are too technical.

5. Avoiding eye contact when talking.

6. Being bored with visitor.

7. Using profanity.

There are other characteristics that do set the first impression. Watch for these as you go through the season. A sincere smile can sometimes be your best introduction.

1. Tact:

   Tact is an important attribute in your contact. You must be careful not to offend the visitor, to criticize or imply criticism of either him, sections of the public, other Federal agencies, officials of State and local government, or Forest users.

2. Loyalty:

   In your contact with Forest visitors, present a loyal and undivided front. If you have grievances, bring them up with your Supervisor; this is the place to discuss them. Discussing your grievances with the visiting public will only leave them with the impression that you are a complainer.

3. Courtesy:

   You will want to maintain an approach of genuine courtesy at all times. This may be difficult under irritating circumstances, such as when violations of Wilderness rules and regulations are involved. These are the times that it is most important to maintain a courteous, but firm, attitude.

Your initial approach to the person you are contacting may be difficult and will have to be adapted to the Wilderness environment that is being maintained. You can work out various approaches that work best for you. Approaches will vary under changing circumstances which you will learn to adapt to as the need arises. Most users will be interested in your job. You should prepare a discussion as to what you are doing and about the administration of Wilderness. This will help when asked about your job.

After you have opened the conversation, try to get the visitor talking as soon as possible. This helps you to size up the situation and determine the best way to conduct the contact. You can gain much of the information you need without asking direct questions if you get the visitor talking. Don't be too aggressive in your approach; the people you contact may have come to the Wilderness to get away from it all. They may not want to talk and may prefer to be left alone. Others will welcome your contact. With experience, you will be able to size up the user.

Demonstrate to the users that you are in the Wilderness to protect and administer the Wilderness resource. Do not leave the impression that you are in the area merely to answer questions. Keep track of the questions you are asked and write them in your notebook; they will help you and be of assistance to your Supervisor and the man who follows you on the job.

4. Some Hints:

Be sure to greet visitors first, shake hands, offer your hand first. Give them the impression you are sincerely glad to see them. Introduce yourself by giving your name; they will probably give you theirs. Dismount to greet and talk. Don't make visitors look up or the contact won't last long or be very impressionable.

Be prepared to provide information such as: trails, names and elevations of peaks, the fire situation, streams, fishing, hunting, camp sites, access roads, and other points of interest.

Don't argue, you cannot win, so avoid arguing. Show respect for the other person's opinion.

B. FIRE PREVENTION, DETECTION, AND SUPPRESSION:

Fire management responsibilities for Wilderness Patrol personnel include the following:

1. Contact with hikers, hunters, fishermen, and other Wilderness users to deliver fire prevention messages and solicit their cooperation.

2. Investigation of man-caused fires and collection of information for use in apprehension and conviction of violators.

3. Assistance in enforcing restrictions and closures of areas during critical periods.

4. Detection and report of fires during regular patrols by traveling to high points and observing areas which are not visible to regular lookout detection personnel.

5. Suppression of both man-caused and natural fires through the use of hand tools. Patrol personnel will attempt to suppress fires if they are small enough for one-man suppression. In the case of large fires, patrolmen will report to Gila Center by radio and direct helitack or ground forces to the fire location.

6. Education of Wilderness visitors regarding Wilderness District Natural Fire Policy for Preattack Blocks 8F and 8D. Patrol personnel will carry and be familiar with prescribed natural fire plans.

C. TRAIL MAINTENANCE:

Trail responsibilities for Patrol personnel consist of the following functions:

1. Removal or cutting of logs and other debris which block safe passage on all major trails on the Wilderness District. This activity will be carried out by two-person crews during the first month to six weeks of patrol in early spring.

2. Minor brushing and removal or cutting of logs and other debris on lesser used trails. This work will be carried out during the second, or visitor contact, phase of patrol by single patrolmen through the summer months.

3. Removing of loose rock in the trails and cleaning and restoring waterbars.

Trail maintenance work, including tree blazing and rock marker erection, will be done to standards as set forth in the Gila Wilderness Management Plan.

D. TRASH REMOVAL:

Camping and trailside areas are checked for litter and unauthorized structures such as brush huts during all patrols. Debris is collected, sacked, and packed out of the Wilderness on a regular basis. The Gila National Forest extra mule policy is adhered to by all official travelers using stock when animals are available. This policy, in part, states that Forest Service Personnel will bring an extra unloaded pack animal on all official trips for packing of trash from back country areas.

E. LAW ENFORCEMENT:

Regulations regarding Wilderness activities, Wilderness permits, and other pertinent regulations such as fire, littering, sanitation, etc., are enforced by patrol personnel. The guidelines, as set forth by the New Mexico Law Enforcement Field Guide, are adhered to when carrying out this function. Personnel should be in uniform when issuing violation notices. Remember, the key to effective law enforcement is an adequate job of prevention through education.

Firearms of any kind are not to be carried by patrol personnel at any time while on duty.

F. WILDERNESS PERMIT SYSTEM ENFORCEMENT POLICY:

1. Introduction:

Experience with wilderness permit systems in other regions has shown that the effectiveness of a system is directly related to the effectiveness of enforcement.

Of course we realize that our program of informing visitors of the requirement will not be 100% effective, especially during the first season of operation. Our enforcement policy, therefore, will consist of two phases. Phase I will encompass the 1978 season and will consist of a low key approach. Phase II will cover subsequent seasons and will be characterized by more stringent enforcement.

2. Policy:

a. Phase I:

(1) Permits will be issued in the field by patrolmen under the following circumstances:

(a) When persons have made a reasonable attempt to obtain a permit, but were unable to get one.

(b) When a person is not aware of the permit requirement, or had only discovered the need for a permit at the trailhead, but did not get one because of considerable inconvenience.

In the above cases, a notice of violation, marked "Warning" will be issued in addition to the permit.

(2) Notices of violation will be issued to the flagrant violator. These are the persons who say they knew of the permit system, but refuse to comply.

b. Phase II:

(1) Notices of violation will be issued to those who have obviously had the opportunity to obtain a permit and who chose not to do so.

(2) Permits will be issued in the field to those few persons who through some plausible reason are still ignorant of the permit requirement.

In addition a notice of violation, marked "Warning" will be issued. In the case of groups, only one person from each group must possess a permit. However, if the group plans to split up during the trip, each individual should possess a permit.

In all of the above cases, patrolmen will be required to use a great deal of judgement and tact. A friendly, helpful approach will be stressed in training patrolmen in this function. Even in cases where a citation is issued, the patrolman will issue a permit. A record will be compiled of the number of persons or groups found to be in noncompliance in relation to the total number of persons or groups checked. This will provide a basis for developing a noncompliance factor to be used in adjusting actual use figures. Patrolmen will check compliance along their prescribed routes of travel and will not detour with the express purpose of checking permits. In cases where a notice of violation or a "Warning" has been issued, the words "Notice of Violation" or "Warning" will be written in the "Remarks" section of the Wilderness Permit.

Once again, a friendly, helpful, and judicious attitude will be emphasized in all enforcement contacts.

V. PERSONAL APPEARANCE:

Patrol personnel are required to present a neat appearance during all phases of patrol work. Standard employee rules of conduct will be adhered to at all times. During the primary visitor contact period of patrol (Phase III), all patrolmen will wear the Forest Service field uniform consisting of the following items:

A. Official shirt with patch, badge, and name tag. Badge will be worn on left pocket, name tag will be worn over right pocket.

B. Loden green Levi or Frisco type jeans.

C. Official felt or straw hat with rain cover when necessary.

D. Regulation jacket with liner.

A uniform allowance is provided for above.

The following equipment is also required:

Riding boots and eight-inch high lace up boots suitable for fire fighting.

A slicker or poncho and chaps are not required items but are highly recommended. During the primarily trail work periods in the spring and project work (Phases I & II), uniform wear is not mandatory. However, a neat appearance is required during those periods.

VI. EQUIPMENT:

The following equipment is furnished by the Government to each patrolman:

A. Mess outfit, skillet and dutch oven.

B. Fire tools (1 pulaski, 1 shovel, fire shirt and hard hat).

C. Trail tools (1 pulaski, 1 crosscut saw, 1 double bit axe) and (1 pruning saw and McLeod, optional).

D. Two sets packing equipment (packsaddles, pads, kyacks, halters, manties, and lash ropes).

E. One Forest Net radio.

F. Four morrals.

G. One tent.

H. Forest Service Badge.

I. Shoeing outfit (nippers, pullers, alligators, clinch cutter, hoof pick, hammer, rasp, and shoes).

J. One pair saddlebags.

K. One canvas briefcase (for printed training material, manuals, and maps).

L. First Aid kit and First Aid manual.

M. Name tag.

N. Forest Service key, tackroom key, and tack locker key.

O. Compass.

P. Snap-Pak aluminum holder for permits and citations.

VII. STOCK:

In general, patrol personnel can furnish their own saddle stock, saddle, bridle, and halter. These animals and equipment are signed up on a contract whereby the Government will furnish feed, shoes, and vet services for the animal and replace broken or stolen equipment when the loss occurs during use for official purposes. The Government will furnish two pack animals to each patrol member. If personnel do not have equipment or livestock, the District will furnish all necessary items or animals.

Cruelty or other misuse of stock is not tolerated and will result in disciplinary action or removal. A sufficient supply of feed will be packed during each patrol to minimize the necessity of grazing pack and saddle stock within the Wilderness.

VIII. COMMUNICATIONS:

Personnel will be provided with a Forest Service radio and will check in daily with Gila Center according to a schedule assigned previous to each patrol.

Check in will include weather, trail, water and visitor use informantion and conditions.

IX. SAFETY:

A copy of the Wilderness Patrol Job Hazard Analysis is carried by all personnel. Safety meetings will be held by patrol members on a weekly basis. Extra emphasis on safety is stressed in all phases of patrol work due to remote nature of the job.

X. SEARCH AND RESCUE:

Patrol members may be called on for search, rescue, and First Aid purposes at any time. All personnel will hold a current First Aid card and carry first aid equipment. Resourcefulness is a must when functioning in these activities.

XI. PACKER PERMIT COMPLIANCE:

Compliance checking for both stock and backpack outfitter permits will be carried out according to Gila National Forest Packer and Outfitter-Guide Permit Guidelines (copy to be carried at all times). Provisions of outfitter grazing permits are also enforced.

XII. PATROL PLANS AND REPORTS:

A patrol plan outlining proposed routes of travel and campsites is recorded on a map and filed prior to each trip. When at all possible, campsites are located in areas away from sites normally used by Wilderness visitors.

Patrol reports are filed following each trip, outlining actual route of travel on a map. A "dot" tally of persons seen is also noted on the map showing approximate location of contacts. Pertinent details of each trip, such as trail conditions, amount of trash removed, water availability, wildlife sightings, violations, compliance, location of missing or damaged signs, water conditions, etc., are submitted in narrative form following each patrol.

These reports are essential for sound wilderness management. Each report will be circulated to all information service people on the District. Information such as water availability and trail conditions will be forwarded to other districts so that the other districts may relay this information directly back to the public.

These reports assist in supervisory and management decisions. The success and validity of the Wilderness Permit System is dependent entirely on how well the public complies not only to obtaining a permit but also to adhering to the intended schedule written on the permit. Only through periodic feedback from the Wilderness Ranger will this compliance success be known.

ZONES OF THE WILDERNESS DIST. WILDERNESS PATROL

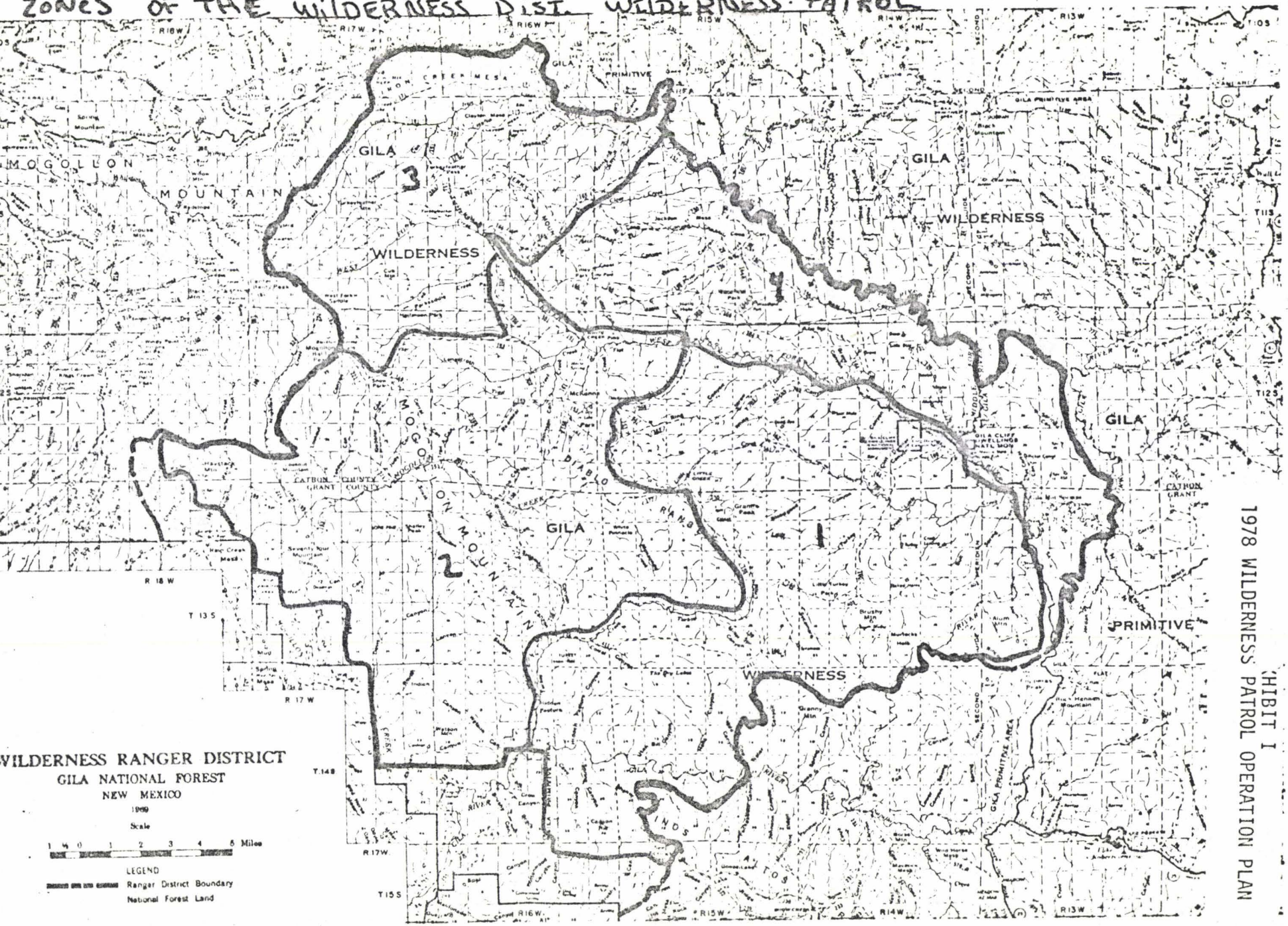


EXHIBIT I
1978 WILDERNESS PATROL OPERATION PLAN

SAFETY PLAN

WILDERNESS RANGER DISTRICT

GILA NATIONAL FOREST

1978

Prepared By: Richard Garcia 3-10-78

RICHARD L. GARCIA, DISTRICT FMO — Date

Approved By: R. J. Casey 3/11/78

ROBERT J. CASEY, DISTRICT RANGER — Date

SAFETY PLAN

WILDERNESS RANGER DISTRICT

GILA NATIONAL FOREST

1978

All work stations are required to have a copy of the Safety Plan. All district personnel are required to read and become familiar with all phases of this plan.

This plan is supplemental to the Gila National Forest Safety Plan and the United States Forest Service Safety Code.

RESPONSIBILITY:

The District Fire Management Officer shall act as the District Safety Officer. He is responsible for all safety programs on the Wilderness Ranger District. All safety meetings and inspections made will be recorded and submitted to the District and Supervisor's Offices.

The Job Supervisor is responsible for the safety practices of his crew. He is responsible for holding a safety meeting prior to starting any job and holding two safety meetings per week during the field season. He must record each meeting on Form R3-6100-40, Safety Meeting, and submit to the District Office in duplicate.

All violations of the Safety Code will immediately be corrected by the Job Supervisor and called to the attention of the FMO.

Vehicle safety inspections will be made monthly by the District FMO.

Livestock safety inspections will be made monthly by the Wilderness Supervisor when animals are on the district.

PRIOR TO WORK ON ANY PROJECT:

1. A hazard analysis will be prepared.

2. Hold a meeting with the crew and stress job hazards and safety awareness. The hazard analysis will be discussed and all employees given a copy.

3. Fix responsibilities on the job.

4. Stress safety practices and refer to Safety Code.

5. Make out safety meeting report weekly, prior to starting each new job, and submit to District Office.

FOLLOW UP:

1. Each employee will be checked constantly by work supervisors to see that he is practicing safety.

2. Proper accident forms will be kept at each work center or by each work supervisor. These forms will be completed within 24 hours after any accident.

3. Take immediate corrective action for ALL unsafe conditions, tools, or equipment. Inform work supervisor, FMO, or Ranger of any unsafe conditions requiring correction.

HOURS OF WORK:

See Exhibit No. 1.

MOTOR VEHICLES:

1. The FMO will make sure employees driving Government vehicles will have a valid State and Government Driver's License.

2. Safe driving practices will be stressed at all times.

3. Speeding or poor driving habits will not be tolerated.

4. Any employee driving in the Cliff Dwellings area shall maintain a speed of 15 mph; in other areas, 40 mph shall be the maximum speed. Government vehicles will not be driven in excess of 55 mph at any time.

5. Seat belts shall be used when provided.

6. Periodic safety checks of all vehicles shall be made.

7. Seat belts shall be installed where needed.

8. Government vehicles will be backed in at all Government facilities.

9. At no time will people stand in back of a moving vehicle.

10. All vehicles will be parked in the utility yard each night, locked, and keys put in the key box.

FIRST AID:

1. All permanent and continuing employees shall have a current standard first-aid card.

2. First-aid equipment will be placed in vehicles, headquarters, crew quarters, and field stations.

HELICOPTER USE:

Helitack school will be held on the Forest and District. Instructions on helicopter use and safety will be given.

All employees on the Wilderness District unable to attend the Helitack School will receive 16 or more hours training in helicopter safety. When the helicopter is working out of Gila Center, only Helitack Red-Carded personnel shall load or unload the helicopter. All persons shall stay clear of the helicopter. Proper equipment and clothing for safe performance will be used at all times. Each helitack man will be red-carded as to his capability. Hard hats with chinstraps will be worn while working around the heliport and helicopter.

Before each trip made by the helicopter out of Gila Center, a flight manifest will be made and checked to make certain that the load limit is not exceeded. Each member of the helitack crew will be trained in preparing a manifest.

One member of the helitack crew will be trained and assigned as heliport manager. This person will be in charge of the loading and unloading of cargo and personnel. He will be the boss of the heliport and what he says shall be the law. The heliport manager will weigh all cargo and personnel before manifests are made.

The heliport will be posted with proper signs to provide for public safety. The public will be prevented from going near the helicopter at any time. No employee without training will approach a helicopter unless he is accompanies by a trained person.

The helitack foreman will see that the heliport and base are kept in neat order and that all safety requirements are met each day.

No Forest Service personnel will be allowed to ride in helicopters while slinging cargo is being done. Only qualified persons will be allowed to sling cargo. The proper clothing shall be worn while flying in the helicopter - Nomex flight suits, Nomex gloves, and a crash helmet.

USE OF TOOLS:

1. All hand tools will be kept in good working condition.

2. Axes will be kept sharp; and all handles shall be straight and kept tight with no cracks or breaks.

3. While using chain saws, the operator will wear chaps and goggles. Chains will be kept sharp and tight. Use plenty of oil on chain to keep from getting hot. Use recommended fuel mixture.

4. Gloves, hard hats, high-topped lace boots, and long sleeve shirts will be worn while using tools to insure safety.

5. Tools will be put up when not in use.

6. Under no condition shall men ride in the back of a vehicle with loose tools.

HORSEMANSHIP:

See Exhibit No. 2.

GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS NATIONAL MONUMENT:

The district maintenance staffman will be responsible for all general maintenance. He is responsible for seeing that a safe and clean appearance of facilities is provided at the Cliff Dwellings, Visitor Center, campgrounds, and recreation areas. Scheduled inspections will be made weekly during the summer and monthly during winter (off season). All employees shall strive to preserve the unspoiled beauty and to protect the archeological structures of the National Monument, and foremost, to provide for public and employee safety.

See Exhibit No. 3.

EMPLOYEE RULES AND REGULATIONS:

1. Housekeeping shall be excellent at all times.

2. All employees shall maintain a high standard of personal cleanliness.

3. No horseplay will be allowed.

4. The use of intoxicants or drugs on the job will not be permitted. Anyone reporting to work while under the influence of alcohol or drugs will be immediately discharged.

5. At no time will firearms be carried in Government vehicles or on a person while in Government employ.

6. Hard hats will be worn on all field jobs, except those involving riding and packing stock.

BE POSITIVE -- THINK AND ACT SAFE

EXHIBIT #1

MAXIMUM HOURS OF WORK

1. The chart indicates maximums for the first shift. It is designed to take travel time and nonarduous duties into consideration.

Hours of Travel and/or Nonarduous Status	Maximum of First Actual Shift	Total Allowable Hours of First Shift
0	16	16
1	16	17
2	16	18
3	16	19
4	16	20
5	16	21
6	14	20
7	14	21
8	14	22
9	14	23
10	14	24
11	13	24
12	13	25
13	13	26
14	12	26
15	11	26
16	10	26
17	9	26
18	8	26
19	6	25
20+	0	20

Nonarduous work is considered to be any regularly scheduled job, such as recreation guard, fire patrol, standby, etc. Any activity (except travel) dealing with the direct suppression of a fire or fires is considered arduous.

2. A maximum of 14 hour shifts will be allowed on subsequent shifts.

3. A maximum of 12 hour shifts will be allowed during mop up.

4. A maximum of 12 hour shifts will be allowed for drivers. This should be shortened where possible.

5. A rest break of at least 6 hours must be allowed before being considered as a break in shift.

6. Employees are not authorized to work over extablished maximum shifts unless directed to do so.

EXHIBIT #2 - HORSEMANSHIP

JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

Hazard	Safe Practice
I. Packing	
A. Loading-Unloading	Make sure stock tied securely and not too long. Make sure use of proper equipment, in good repair, and that it fits stock. Use appropriate hitches and make sure they are secure. Make sure all sharp tools and saws are covered and packed in the correct manner. Be alert to habits of each animal, watch for flying feet. Make sure area is clear. Make sure packs are balanced.
B. Leading Stock	Make sure stock is tied in such a manner so it can come loose quickly, tied at right length. Make sure your lead rope is not tied hard and fast. Watch out for forking trees, narrow spots, and going over rough spots. Go slow enough to allow for tail end mule. Watch for packs. On switchbacks, watch for stock making corners. Watch for lead rope when getting off horse. Don't use suicide knot. Watch out that loops are not wrapped around hand.*
II. Horseback	Watch for branches and staubs. Be alert for snakes, spooks, and anything that might throw a horse off. Watch your cinches - make sure they are sound. When carrying stuff on saddle, make sure it is tied securely, nothing loose to jab a horse, or to hang up on your body in a blow-up. Don't hesitate to lead a horse over a rough spot. Don't get into a situation you can't get out of - think ahead and avert it. Use chaps.
III. Horseshoeing	Tie animal securely. Pick up feet in safe manner. Work slowly and smoothly. Don't spook animal. Make sure there are no distractions. Use shoeing chaps. Tie up feet

*When mounting, face saddle horse to pack string; pass lead rope to right side of horse; hold horn and rope in right hand; hold reins and mane in left hand; then mount horse.

Hazard	Safe Practice
	on bad animals. Get proper stance and have escape route. Watch for nails. Keep bent nails and tips out of shoeing area. Keep tools handy, but away from animal. Make sure tools are sharp. Apron or chaps will be worn at all times while shoeing an animal.
IV. Trail Work	
A. Axes and Saws	Use all guards and handle with gloves. Make sure tools are sharp. Watch out for legs and feet when limbing or chopping. Keep your footing. Watch out for people around you. When sawing, watch for saw teeth. Watch which way log or branch is falling. Keep animals away from work area. Carry equipment correctly while walking - carry on downhill side with sharp edges downward. Work carefully. When not using tool, store safely out of way.
B. Heavy Trail Work (Tread Work)	Use hard hats. Observe safe working distance. Watch footing on hillsides. Watch hands when lifting - use legs, not back, and don't attempt anything too large. Watch rolling rocks for people above and below. Watch for dangerous insects and reptiles. Watch your feet when working on hillside.
V. Camp	Pitch camp in safe place - free of possible deadfall. Make sure tent pegs are not exposed. Keep area free of tools and keep gear in order and out of the way. Use fire safely, observe rules and regulations. Sanitation rules should be observed. Animals should be kept away from camp and water supplies. Watch for stock getting into grain. Animals should be tied to picket lines, not to trees.
VI. Visitor Contact	Make sure animals are clear of visitors in passing or stopping. Warn them against sudden movement. Use tact in talking to visitor.
VII. Trailers	Use caution in loading trailers. Don't get caught between horse and trailer. Make sure hitch is closed. Avoid sudden stops. Make

Hazard	Safe Practice
	sure tail chains are fastened. Make sure horse is untied before unloading. Make sure brakes and lights operate.
VIII. Doctoring and Trimming Stock	Use trailer is possible for trimming or vaccinating stock. Use caution when doctoring - watch out for upsetting stock. Use sterile, sharp needles. Use scotch hobbles when doctoring galls and bruises. Hold tail to one side when trimming.

EXHIBIT #3 - GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS NATIONAL MONUMENT

JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

Hazard	Safe Practice
I. Visitor Contact - Management	Use tact in talking with visitors. Be alert to any problems visitors may have in their visit to this area. Give correct information in order to avoid difficulty and arguments that might arise. Special care is to be used in dealing with irate visitors. Pets must be kept on leashes at all times and are not allowed on Cliff Dwellers Canyon Trail at any time. Pet pens must be kept in good condition for safe keeping of visitors' pets. Use appropriate means in avoiding dog fights.
II. Wildlife and Poisonous Plants	
A. Exposure	Be alert to all wildlife of the area. Watch for animals which may be acting out of character: a docile bobcat or any wild animal that does not keep his distance at sight of man. Watch for rattle snakes on and off the trail and in handling trash. Locate and avoid poisonous plants in off-trail usage. Be especially careful of poison ivy and water hemlock.
B. Removal	Use appropriate tools for removing and handling snakes. Be alert for all poisonous insects. Use caution in removing carcasses of dead animals and birds. In removing hornet and wasp nests. Use gloves.
III. Trails	
A. Equipment	Use proper tools for each job. Make sure all tools are in safe condition. Store tools safely. Never leave them on the trail; use storage cabinets.
B. Trail Work	Watch footing on trail steps and hillsides. When lifting; use legs, not back. Watch for gravel and rock on steps and trail. Keep steps and bridges in safe condition at all times. Inspect boardwalk and bridgestred and keep nailheads set. Watch for falling rocks in the caves.

Hazard	Safe Practice
C. Ice and Snow	During times of ice and snow, trails will be swept as soon as possible. Ice will be chipped and removed.
D. Emergency Toilet	Keep toilet clean and remove wasp and spider nests.
IV. Contact Trailer - Housekeeping	Visitor Contact Trailer will be kept clean of any trash and rubble at all times. Brooms and mops will be stored properly when not in use. Butane tank will be checked periodically for leaks. Fire extinguisher must be kept properly charged.
V. Parking Lot	Care shall be taken at all times to keep vehicles properly parked, avoiding careless drivers or speeding vehicles.

GILA NATIONAL FOREST
WILDERNESS RANGER DISTRICT

GILA CENTER

STRUCTURE FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL PLAN

CY 78

PREPARED BY: Lawrence Garcia* 3-3-78
District FMO — Date

APPROVED BY: J Casey 3/5/78
District Ranger — Date

GILA CENTER STRUCTURE FIRE

PREVENTION AND CONTROL PLAN

FY 78

- - - INTRODUCTION - - -

It is realized that structure fires at Gila Center have not occurred in the past. However, the possibility always exists and we must be prepared to meet it adequately.

In all areas where there is a potential for a structure fire, there must be a plan of prevention and suppression. Everyone is aware of the fact that in the event of a fire in the Gila Center area, we are our own fire department. We must be self-sufficient. When the actual emergency arises, all employees, regardless of their work assignment, will be called for structure fire suppression. It is, therefore, incumbent upon each employee to become thoroughly familiar with this plan, his place in it, and the mechanics of fire prevention and suppression.

Since there are several responsibilities, it is logical that they be assigned. Training must be conducted to achieve a satisfactory degree of performance and suppression activities must be coordinated to make certain, insofar as possible, that our efforts are successful. This Structure Fire Prevention and Control Plan has been developed to assist personnel in carrying out the various responsibilities necessary to protect buildings and occupants.

In being prepared to meet a fire emergency adequately, we can all make our best contribution by being fire conscious, both in our homes and on the job. Constant vigilance on the part of employees and their families can prevent fires through recognition and elimination of hazards, and through careful handling of equipment capable of causing fires.

It is important that we learn the location of fire suppression equipment, especially hydrant-hose installations, extinguishers, and garden hoses. Finally, it is important to know how to carry out the various functions of the following plan. If we accomplish these things we will be on a sound basis preventing and suppressing structure fires.

A day for training will be set up around the first of May each year and all employees and residents will be expected to attend this training.

- - - GENERAL - - -

PURPOSE:

Fire presents a constant threat to human life as well as to Government and private property within the area. To safeguard these lives and property and to facilitate operations in the event of fire, a plan of action is essential. In brief, the purpose of this plan is:

1. To formulate a course of action.

2. To stimulate a training program.

3. To organize and maintain a well-trained fire brigade.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To maintain a well-trained, equipped, and efficient fire brigade as possible.

2. To detect and eliminate fire hazards and unsafe practices.

3. To prevent fires, or in the event of a fire, minimize danger to human life and damage to property.

4. To detect and extinguish all fires in their earliest stage.

GENERAL RULES:

1. All available employees and residents will report to all structure fires regardless of size of fire or duty of the employee.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

In case of a fire in your home, you should call the District Office or designate someone to do it for you while you attack the fire with the extinguisher or garden hose, or both. If there is a hydrant nearby, you may elect to also designate a family member to attack the fire with the garden hose while you shut off electric power and butane service. But remember, it takes more than one man to satisfactorily operate a hydrant and hose line.

Irresponsible fast driving is not good practice in going to a fire or on fire drills. Speed is important in the case of a going fire, but not to the extent of endangering human lives and property. It is far more essential that the crew and equipment arrive at the fire and in condition to do an effective job.

It is incumbent upon each employee and resident to be qualified and capable of performing all of the duty assignments shown.

Locations of hydrants and fire extinguishers will be shown during training sessions.

EQUIPMENT:

The hydrant pressure at Gila Center is about 90 pounds per square inch and each hydrant is capable of adequately supplying three 1½ inch hose lines. The hydrants will always be our primary line of defense against fire of any appreciable size.

SAFETY MEASURES:

1. Always drive with caution and at a safe speed.
2. Always have control of a hose line before and after it is charged.
3. Be sure the nozzle is shut off before ordering water.
4. Never enter a burning building with a hose line unless it is charged.
5. Always have someone hold the base of a ladder before climbing it.
6. Before climbing a ladder with a hose, be sure the nozzle is shut off.
7. Never climb a ladder with a charged line.
8. In working from a ladder be sure you are tied in before ordering water. Then, after the line has been charged, open the nozzle slowly.

All personnel should be mindful of the hazardous conditions to be encountered in case of a fire in the generator room and transformer room where high voltage electricity is present. Normally, there is little danger of electrocution when using a fog stream. Nevertheless, water will not be used in any of the above areas until the Fire Chief is satisfied that the power is shut off and conditions are safe for the use of a fog stream. Never use a straight stream where there is even a remote possibility of high voltage electricity.

TRAINING:

1. Prevention - The Silver City Fire Department will be requested to put on a training session in Structure Fire Prevention and Hazard Inspections at least annually. In the event that the Fire Department is not available, the District FMO will perform this function.

2. Suppression - The District FMO will provide Structure Fire Suppression Training to all employees at least annually. Fire drills will be performed at his discretion.

CLASSES OF FIRES:

Class "A" Fires - Fires in ordinary combustible materials where the quenching and cooling effects of water, or solutions containing large quantities of water, are of first importance.

Class "B" Fires - Fires in flammable liquids, greases, etc. where a smothering or blanketing effect is essential.

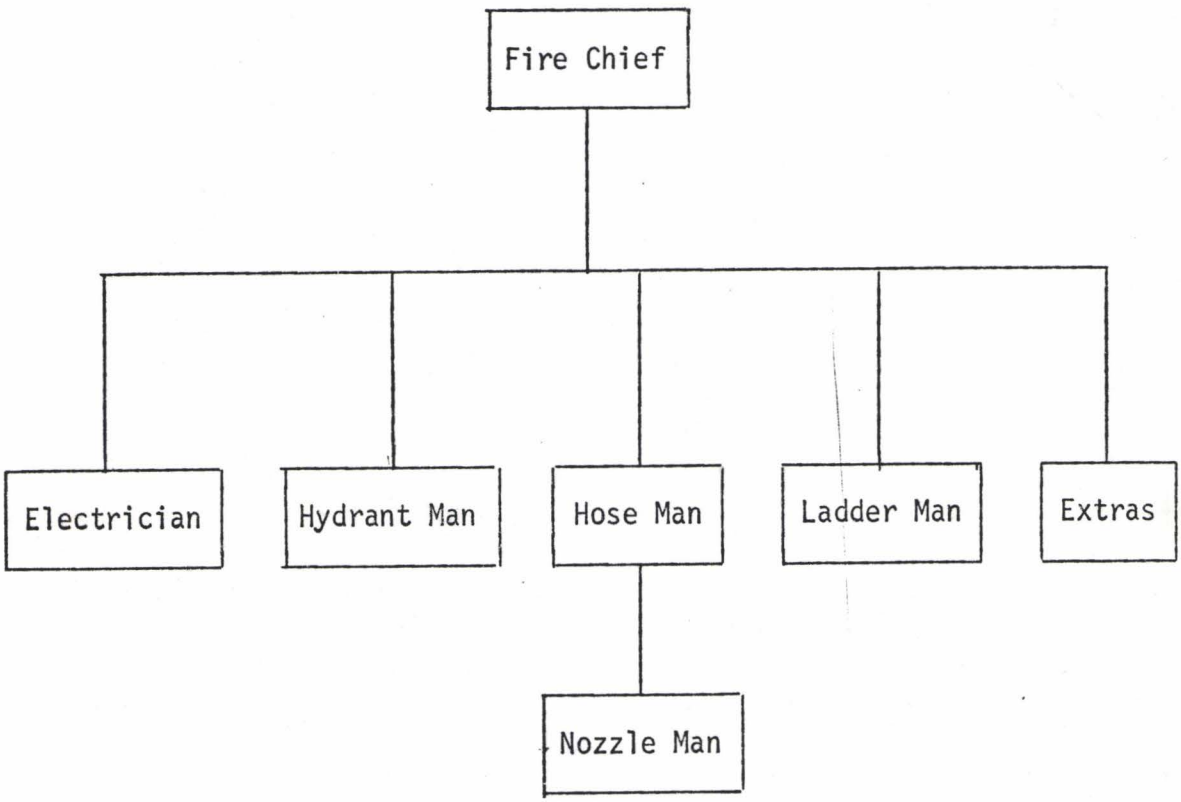
Class "C" Fires - Fires in electrical equipment, where the use of a non-conducting extinguishing agent is of first importance.

HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHERS:

Type	Capacity	Classification	Weight Fully Charged	Range (Feet)	Discharge Time (Seconds)	Conductor of Electricity
Foam	2 1/2 gal.	A,B	35	30-40	60	Yes
Carbon Dioxide	10 lbs.	A,B,C	35-40	8-10	20-25	No
Carbon Dioxide	15 lbs.	A,B,C	50-55	8-10	25-30	No
Carbon Dioxide	30 lbs.	A,B,C	60-80	8-10	30-40	No
Chemical	2 1/2 lbs.	B,C	7-10	4-6	7-10	No
Chemical	4 lbs.	B,C	10-12	6-10	8-11	No
Chemical	5 lbs.	B,C	12-15	6-10	10-12	No
Chemical	10 lbs.	B,C	15-18	10-15	15-20	NO
Chemical	20 lbs.	B,C	35-40	15-20	20-25	No
Chemical	30 lbs.	B,C	55-60	15-20	25-30	No

Maps showing fire hydrant and hose box locations at Gila Center are found on the following pages.

FIRE BRIGADE ORGANIZATION CHART



DUTIES OF THE FIRE BRIGADE PERSONNEL:

Fire Chief: First permanent to arrive at the fire scene who has training. Supervises and coordinates the activities of others engaged in building fire suppression. He will:

1. Size up fire and develop a plan.

2. Control rescue operations.

3. Take command of fire and direct general activities.

4. Assign duties to extra people available.

5. Assist when and where possible.

6. He must know:
   a. All hazards in the area.
   b. Location of all equipment, hose boxes, hydrants, ladders, extinguishers, etc.

7. Supervise salvage operations, including: removal, storage, and protection of all articles to be salvaged.

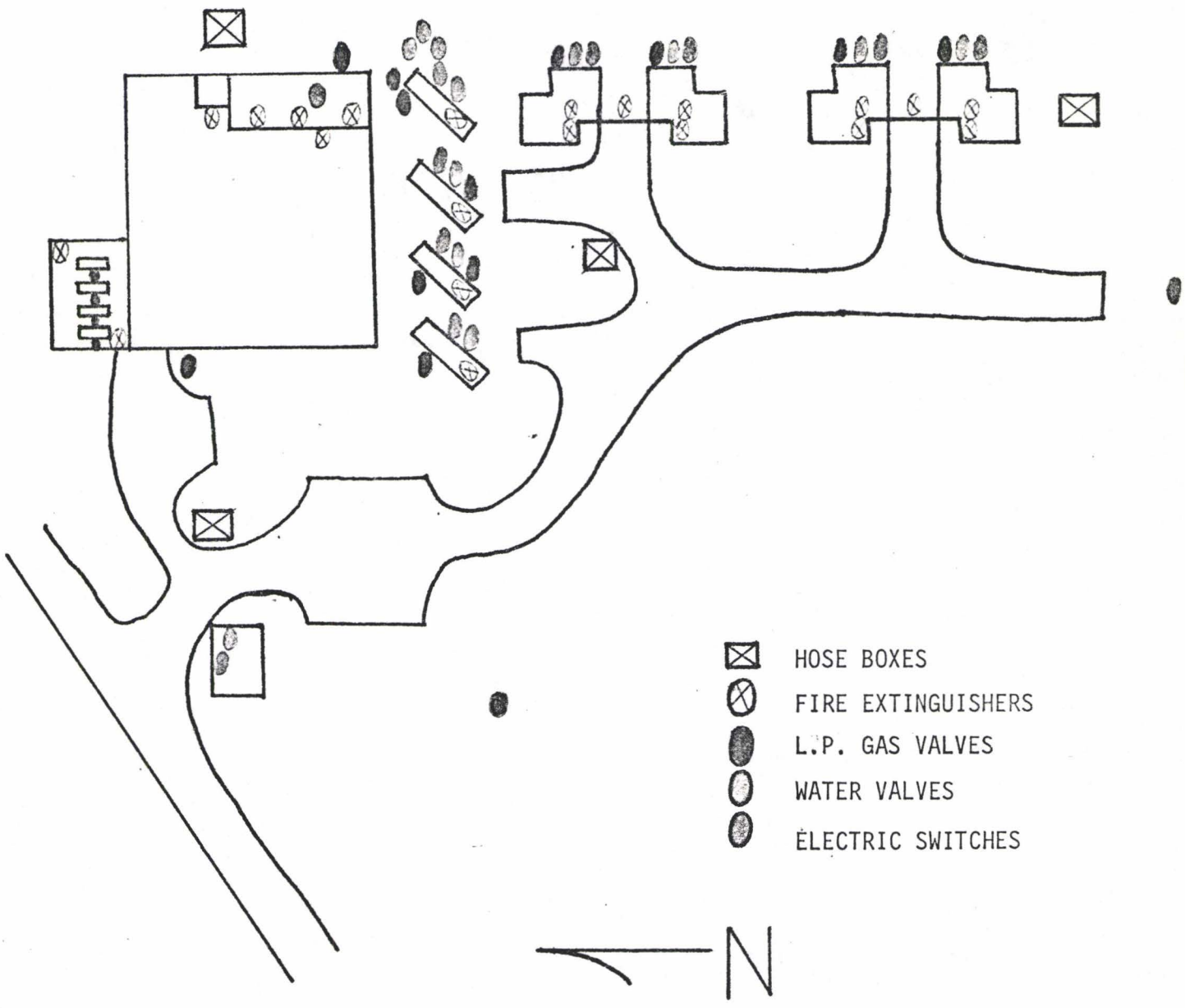
Electrician: Second permanent employee to arrive at the fire scene. Prime duties are the deadening of all hazardous electrical circuits and butane gas supply and rendering them safe for suppression to begin. Once the scene has been made safe from utility hazards he will perform other duties as assigned, such as hose man or ladder man.

Hydrant Man: Third employee to arrive at the fire scene. The Hydrant Man will pick up the female end of the hose and the hydrant outlet, place the wrench on the hydrant valve stem and stand by for orders from the Fire Chief or Nozzle Man. Upon receiving orders for water, he should open the hydrant wide open.

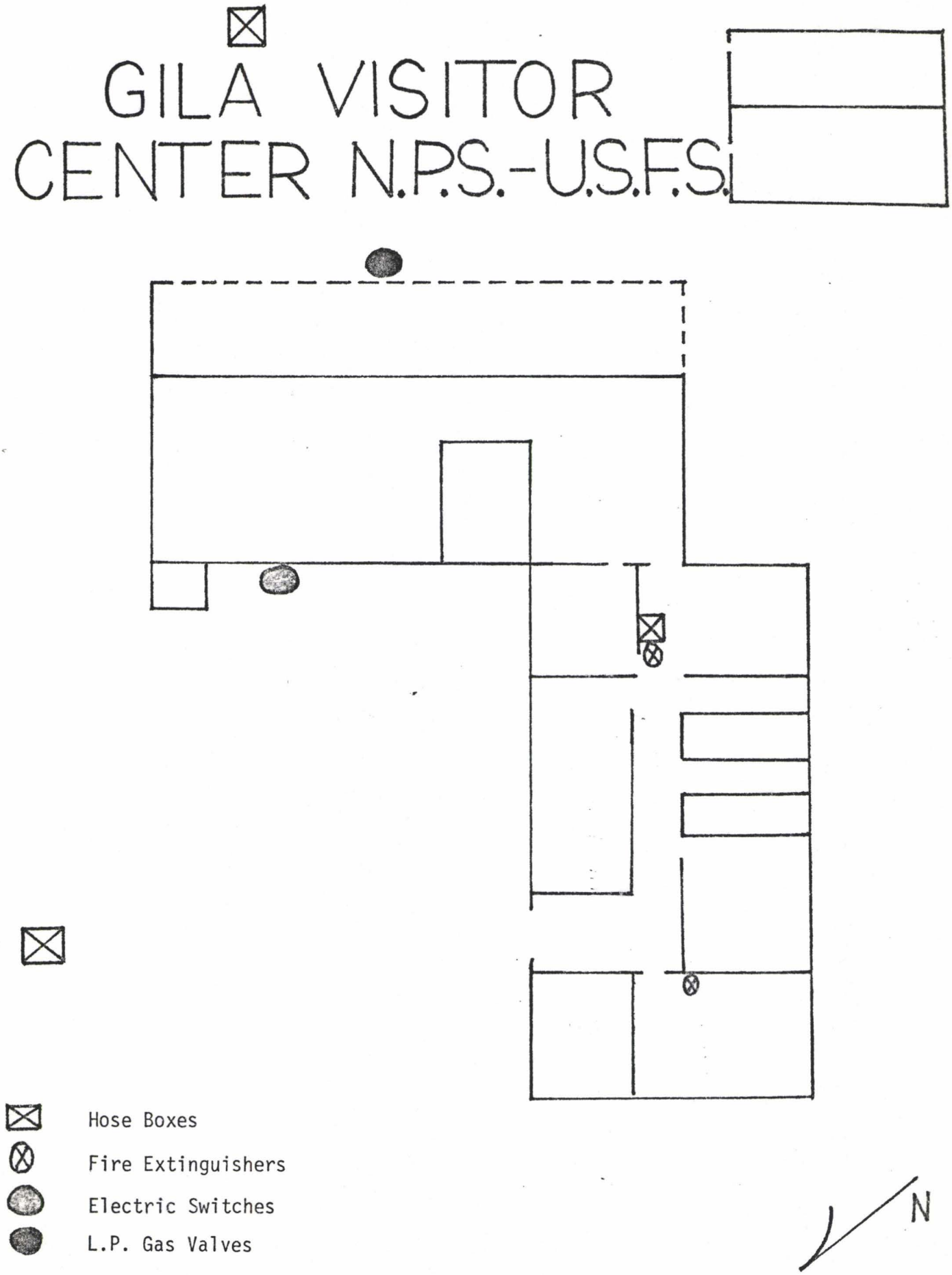
Hose and Nozzle Man: Fourth and fifth employees to arrive at the fire scene. Attack fires as directed by the Fire Chief with the 1½" line from the hydrant. Hose and Nozzle Man will be numbered one and two and their assignments are interchangeable. In attacking a fire from the hydrant number one man becomes Nozzle Man. He will grasp the nozzle and head for the fire. When about 50' of hose has been pulled from the hose box, number two man will grasp the hose here and help drag it toward the fire. When the hose has been strung out, number two man will return to the vicinity of the hydrant to see that the hose

is free of kinks and twists. He will then return to within about 6' of number one man and grasp the hose as a back-up or support for the Nozzle Man. As soon as number one man is in position and number two man is reasonably sure the hose is free of kinks and twists, they should signal that they are ready for the line to be charged.

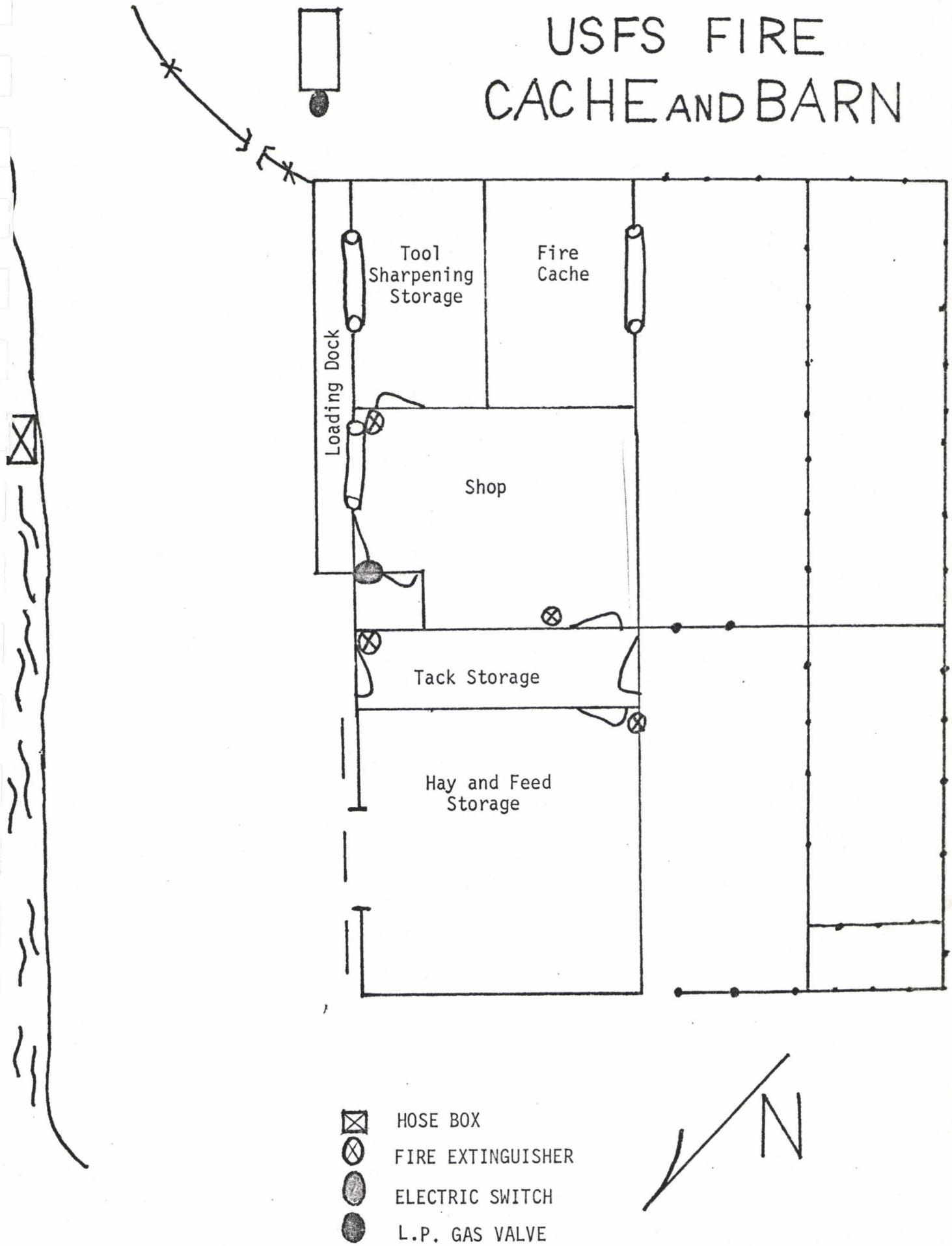
GILA CENTER HOUSING AND UTILITY AREA



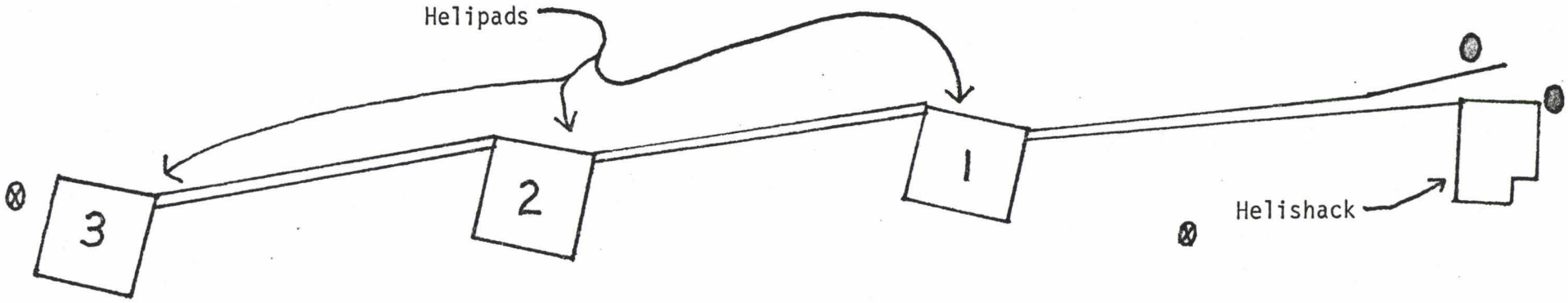
GILA VISITOR CENTER N.P.S.-U.S.F.S.



USFS FIRE CACHE AND BARN



GILA CENTER
HELIPORT



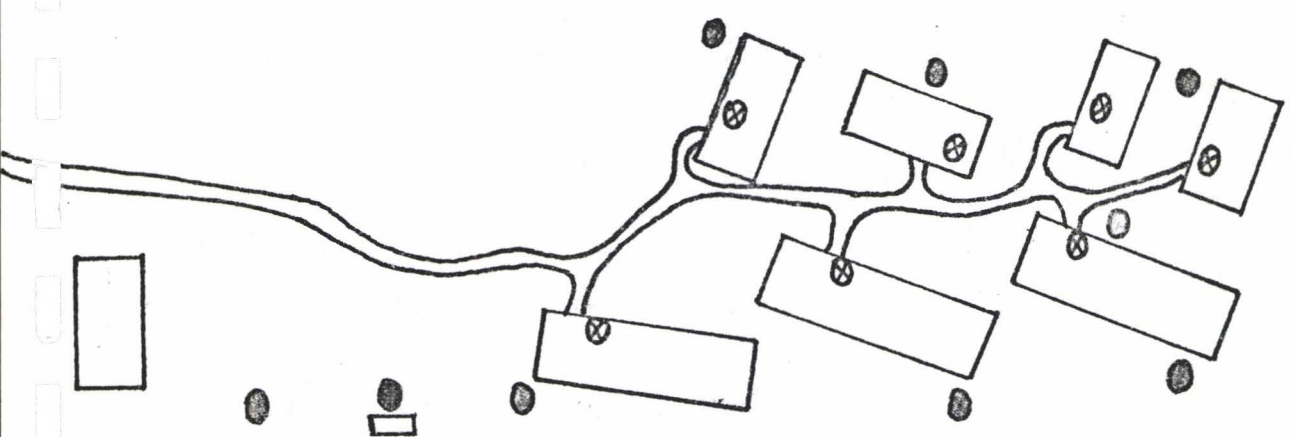
FIRE EXTINGUISHER

WATER VALVES

ELECTRIC SWITCHES

N

GILA CENTER
FIRE CREW QUARTERS



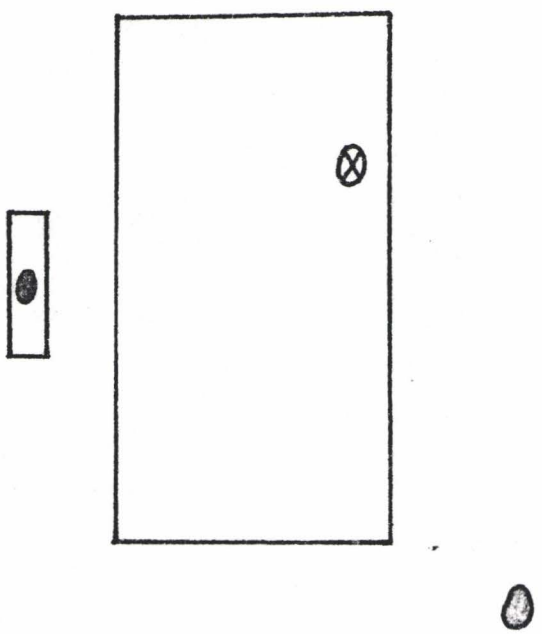
⊗ FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

● L.P. GAS VALVES

● WATER VALVES

● ELECTRIC SWITCHES

CONTACT TRAILER
CLIFF DWELLINGS



FIRE EXTINGUISHER

L.P. GAS VALVE

WATER FAUCET

N

FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

WILDERNESS RANGER DISTRICT

GILA NATIONAL FOREST

1978

Prepared By: Lawrence Garcia * — District Fire Management Officer — 3-30-78 Date

Recommended By: R. Casey — District Ranger — 3/30/78 Date

Approved By: Robert M. Williams — Forest Supervisor — 4/18/78 Date

FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

WILDERNESS RANGER DISTRICT
GILA NATIONAL FOREST
1978

I. PURPOSE

To function as a ready reference interpreting responsibility, policy, and objectives for fire prevention and visitor contact.

II. OJBECTIVE

The District Objective is to minimize resource damage to a level consistenct with values and suppression expenditures, keep the burned area on the Wilderness Ranger District to a minimum, and to prevent man-caused fires.

A. The Wilderness District will strive to do as efficient a prevention job as possible. Training will be of the highest degree that is possible.

B. High man-caused risk areas will be recognized and an added effort will be made to emphasize contact with users in these areas.

C. Permits and citations will be issued by Prevention Patrolmen after sufficient training is received.

D. All Prevention Patrolmen on the Wilderness District will be familiar with plans and policies of the Forest Service. All patrolmen will read the Gila Forest Prevention Plan as well as the District Plan, and will follow procedures as stated in each.

E. All man-caused fires will be investigated and action will be taken.

III. POLICY

In the past five-year period, the Wilderness District has had a total of 11 man-caused fires. These fires were all started in main drainages on the district where travel by recreationists is very prominent both by foot and horseback. The fires occurred during the months of March through September when there are many backpackers, fishermen, and hunters in the area.

Fire prevention methods have been practiced on the district, but more stress on prevention and more contacts must be made.

Mandatory equipment to be carried by all FPT positions on the Forest:

1. Copy of Forest Prevention Plan.
2. Copy of District Prevention Plan.
3. Spark Arrester Guide and inspection forms and stickers.
4. Forest Fire Prevention Patrolman notices.
5. Campfire permits.
6. Violation Notice Book and C.V.B. fine lists.

Prevention methods planned include:

1. Where possible, make individual contact with each Wilderness visitor.
2. Contact all ranchers and inform them of burning conditions and any closures that may occur on the District.
3. Fire prevention education with local schools and scout troops coming into the area.
4. Visit all camps if possible during the heavy use period.
5. Stress to all people in the area as well as fire-going people the danger of faulty power saws and the hazards of smoking.
6. Contact packer outfitters and keep them informed of fire restrictions and fire danger.
7. Check all mining equipment for proper spark arresters. Also, advise all mining people of safe smoking and safe campfire rules.
8. Manning of prevention check stations during critical periods.
9. Voluntary Fire Prevention inspections for dwellings of yearlong and summer residents.

IV. PREVENTION CONTACT PLAN

Class	By	When	Objectives	Approach
1. All Ranchers	Ranger or Range Con	YL	Stress fire danger & hazards of branding fires	Gain friendship, show interest in operation
2. Wilderness Visitors	Turkey Creek Patrol Fire Detection Patrol	April-Nov.	Enlist co-operation in Fire Prevention	Obtain cooperation in preventing smoking fires and camp fire escapes
3. Boy Scout Troops	Prevention Patrol	April-Sept.	Enlist cooperation in fire prevention	Visit camps, slide talk shows
4. Mine Operators	Ranger or Range Con	YL	Check all equipment for spark arresters. Gain cooperation in Fire Prevention.	Gain friendship
5. Packer Outfitters	Ranger or Wilderness Supervisor	April-Nov.	Keep informed of restrictions and fire danger	Obtain cooperation in fire prevention
6. Yearlong and Summer Residents	Prevention Patrol in the area	April-Nov.	Check dwellings and out-buildings upon request of homeowners	Gain friendship and cooperation

V. PUBLIC EDUCATION

A. Press and Radio:

1. News articles monthly, November through March, and ~~bi~~semi monthly April through October, in local newspapers and El Paso newspapers giving weather information, critical burning conditions, road closures, etc.

2. During high fire danger, have local radio stations inform the public as to conditions and restrictions.

3. News items on El Paso and Albuquerque TV stations concerning burning conditions and pictures of going fires.

All of the above items will be coordinated with the Forest Service Supervisor's Office.

B. Schools: Give talks and show fire films in local schools to further educate yound people in fire prevention and values in resource damage.

C. Fire Prevention Letters: Letters to ranchers in February, emphasizing precaution in trash burning, branding fires, and smoking.

VI. CLOSURES AND RESTRICTIONS

Severe dryness during the months of April, May, and June could cause restrictions to be put into effect. in compliance with the Forest Plan.

See Exhibits No. I and II

VII. PREVENTION TRAINING, NEEDED AND PLANNED

A. VIS and Cliff Dwelling Employees - Experienced in general information as far as giving travel information on Wilderness trails. Need more experience in analyzing and contacting people in incendiary areas. This training should be given by Ranger.

B. Detection Patrolmen - These people are for the most part new employees from year to year. They need to be trained as to where visitation is concentrated and where the highest problem areas are located. Training should be given in contacting visitors and emphasizing precautions in outdoor living and in connection with fire. Training will be given annually by Supervisory Wilderness Patrolman.

C. Recreation Clean-Up Crew - These people are in constant contact with visitors, the majority being users of campgrounds within the immediate area; although some do travel into the Wilderness. The training given them will relate to knowing the restrictions on fire closures in improved areas, such as where and when fires can be built; also areas that are approved for fires in the Wilderness.

D. Gila Center Helitack Crew - Men need to be better informed on district work and the importance of resources to the community. These people are based at the Visitor Center where they do come into contact with the public, therefore, it is very important that they also have fire prevention training by the District Ranger or FMO. Training on how man-caused fires are handled will be given.

VIII. ADDITIONAL MANNING

Additional manning will be required when a drying trend has been established and 1,000 Time Lag Fuel Moisture Values are

The District has determined that it is desirable to add the following positions to the existing manning plan. These positions were not originally put in the Manning and Specific Action Guide.

2 Men - Turkey Creek Road Block

2 Men - Sacaton Road Block

1 Horseback Patrol - Iron Creek to Trotter from Willow Creek

Follow-up will be initiated to have these positions incorporated into our present Manning and Specific Action Guide.

Exhibit No. I

WILDERNESS DISTRICT FIRE POSTER PLAN

Map Symbol Number	Location	Poster Number and Wording	Post By
1.	SS Ranch at Junction of Mogollon Creek Trail & Road	F-1a HELP PREVENT FIRES (or) F-6a EXTREME FIRE DANGER	FMO or Patrol
2.	Gila River below mouth of Turkey Creek	F-1a HELP PREVENT FIRES (or) F-6a EXTREME FIRE DANGER	FMO or Patrol
3.	Wilderness Boundary, on West Fork of Gila at end of Parking Area	F-1a HELP PREVENT FIRES (or) F-6a EXTREME FIRE DANGER	FMO or Patrol
4.	Trotter strip on trail dropping into Middle Fork of Gila River	F-1a HELP PREVENT FIRES (or) F-6a EXTREME FIRE DANGER	FMO Contact Beaverhead Dist.
5.	Cliff Store or Post Office	SMOKEY BEAR POSTER (or) RESOURCE POSTER	FMO or Patrol
6.	District Boundary on Highway #15	F-1a HELP PREVENT FIRES (or) F-6a EXTREME FIRE DANGER	FMO or Patrol
7.	District Boundary between Wordy Shelley and Otho Woodrow places on west side of Gila River	F-1a HELP PREVENT FIRES (or) F-6a EXTREME FIRE DANGER	FMO or Patrol
8.	District Boundary near Bill Shelley place, east of Gila River	F-1a HELP PREVENT FIRES (or) F-6a EXTREME FIRE DANGER	FMO or Patrol
9.	On highway near junction of East and West Forks of Gila River	F-1a HELP PREVENT FIRES (or) F-6a EXTREME FIRE DANGER	FMO or Patrol
10.	On highway where Little Turkey Park Trail takes off	F-1a HELP PREVENT FIRES (or) F-6a EXTREME FIRE DANGER	FMO or Patrol

NOTE: Closure posters may be issued by Regional Forester. Post at Number 1, 2, & 4 upon Forest Closure Order.

FIRE POSTER PLAN

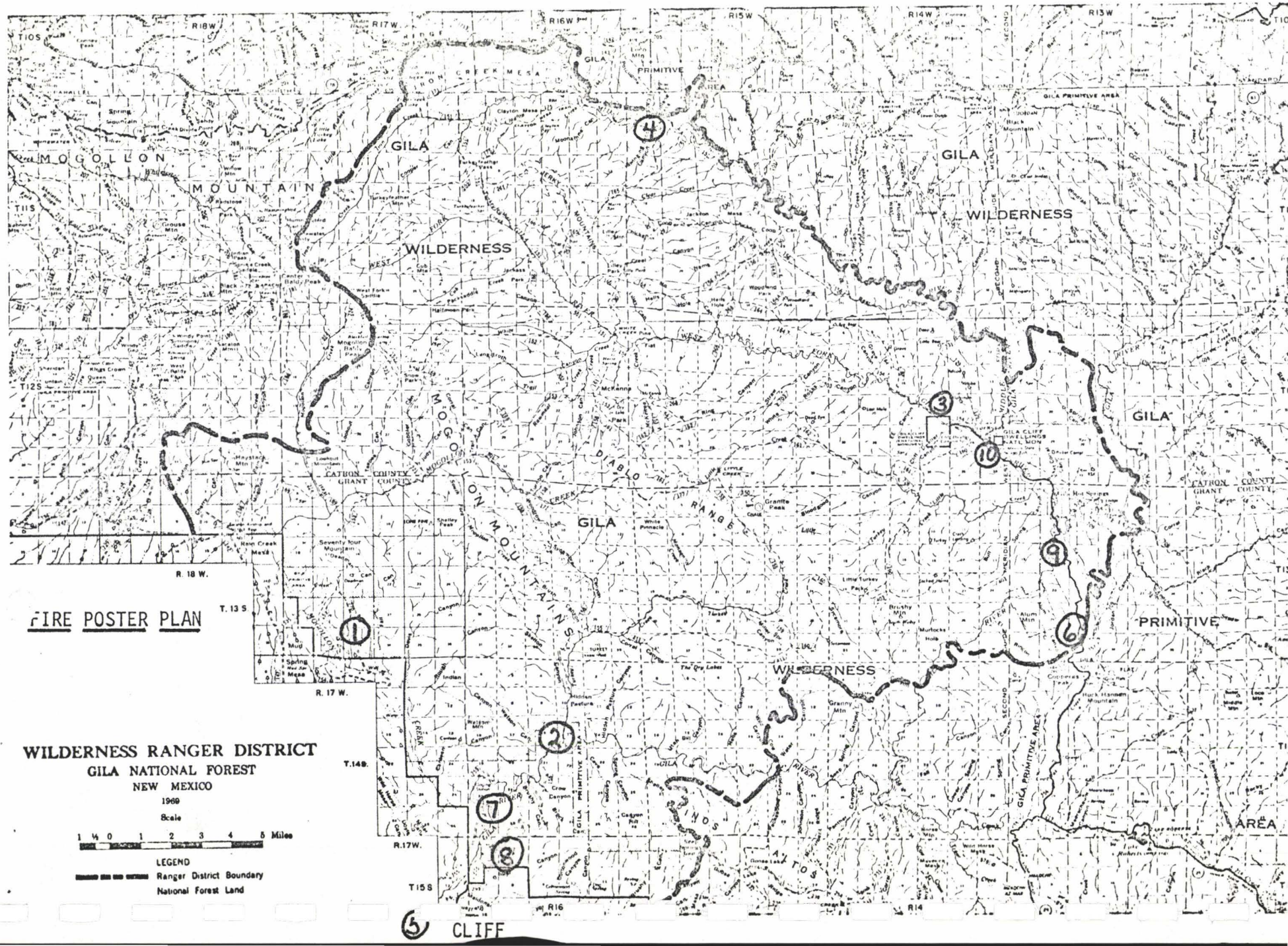


Exhibit No. II

CLOSURE PLAN

Any closure or restriction imposed by the Regional Office or Supervisor's Office due to extreme fire danger will be enforced by all District personnel, according to Forest Plans. ~~Road blocks~~ will be set up according to requests made by Forest Supervisor. [Fire Prevention Check Stations]

1. Sign of forest closure at lower Gila River on District boundary.

2. Sign of forest closure at Forest Boundary, SS Ranch.

3. Sign of forest closure at first river crossing below mouth of Turkey Creek.

4. Patrolmen on horseback will be on constant patrol on main trails in the Wilderness.

5. Permittees and packers will be contacted and informed as to the extent of the closure.

This plan may be modified depending upon ~~complete or partial closure~~ forest or area closure and actions on adjoining districts.

DETECTION PATROL ROUTE

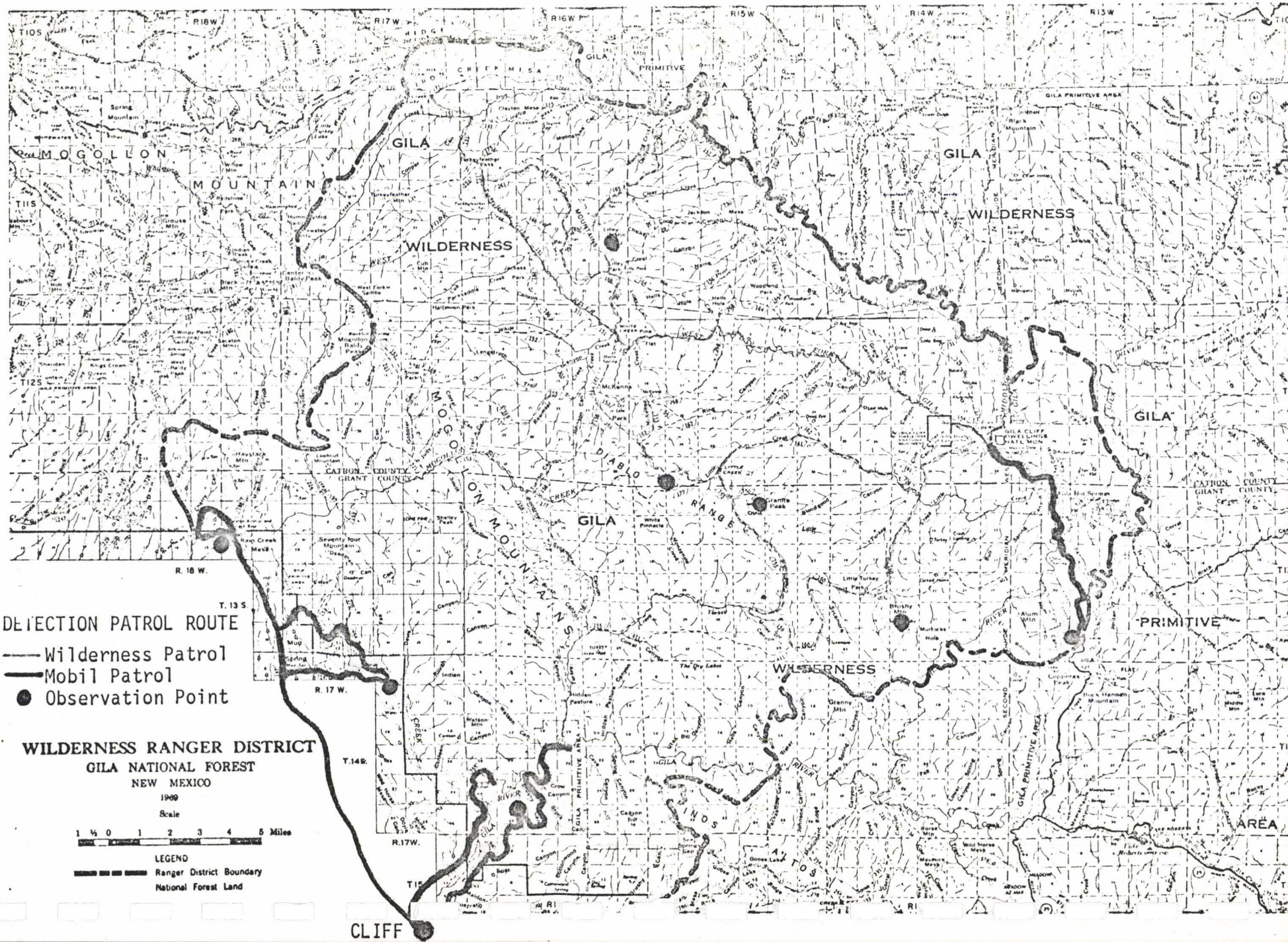


Exhibit No. III

FIRE PREVENTION PLAN ANALYSIS

A. Fire Occurence Map

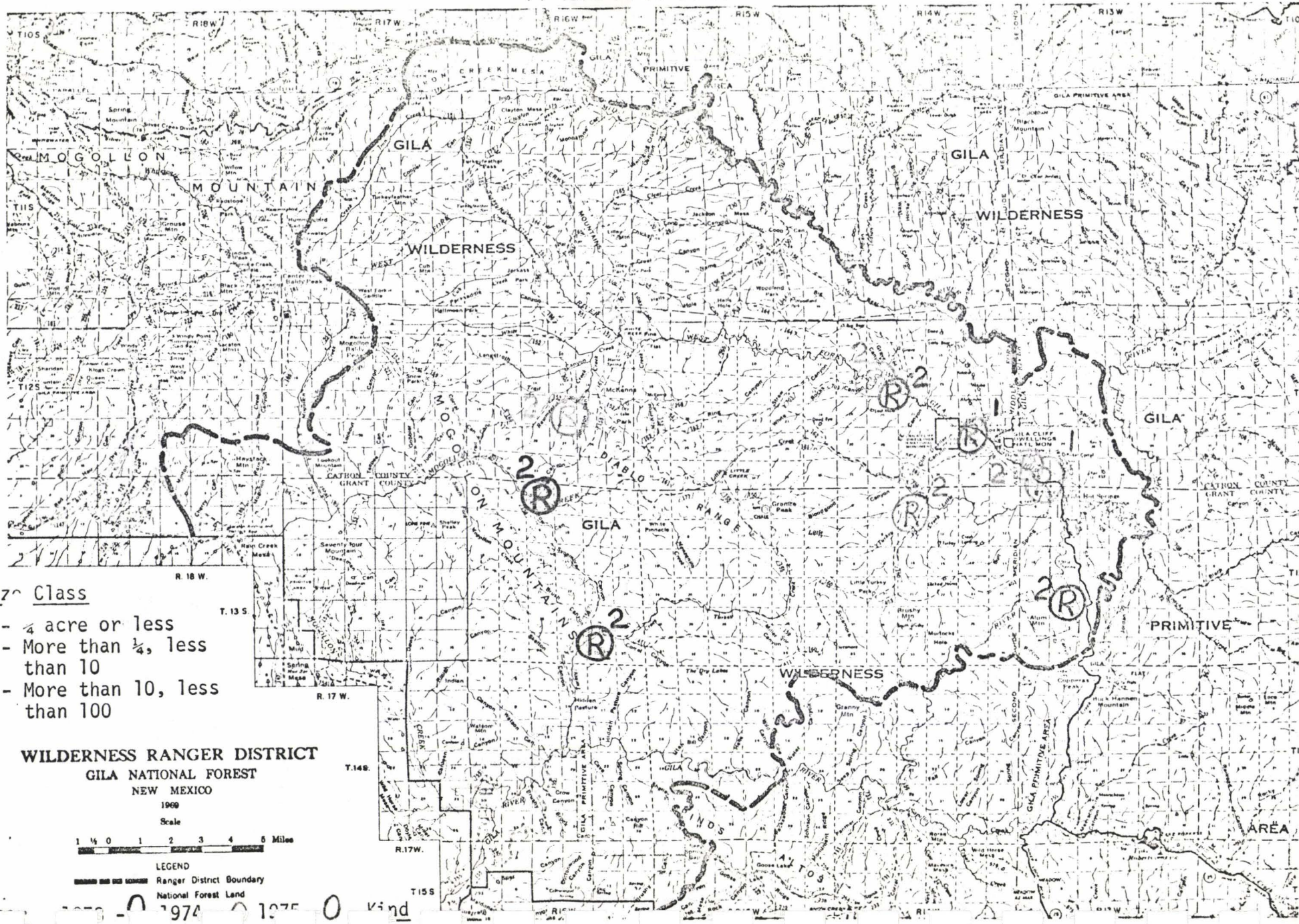
B. Fire Risk Map

C. Industrial Operations Map

Table 1 - Man-caused fires by specific cause and month
Table 2 - Man-caused fires by time of day
Table 3 - Man-caused fires by year and day of week
Table 4 - Man-caused fires by specific cause and month for 1977

MAN-CAUSED FIRE OCCURRENCE MAP

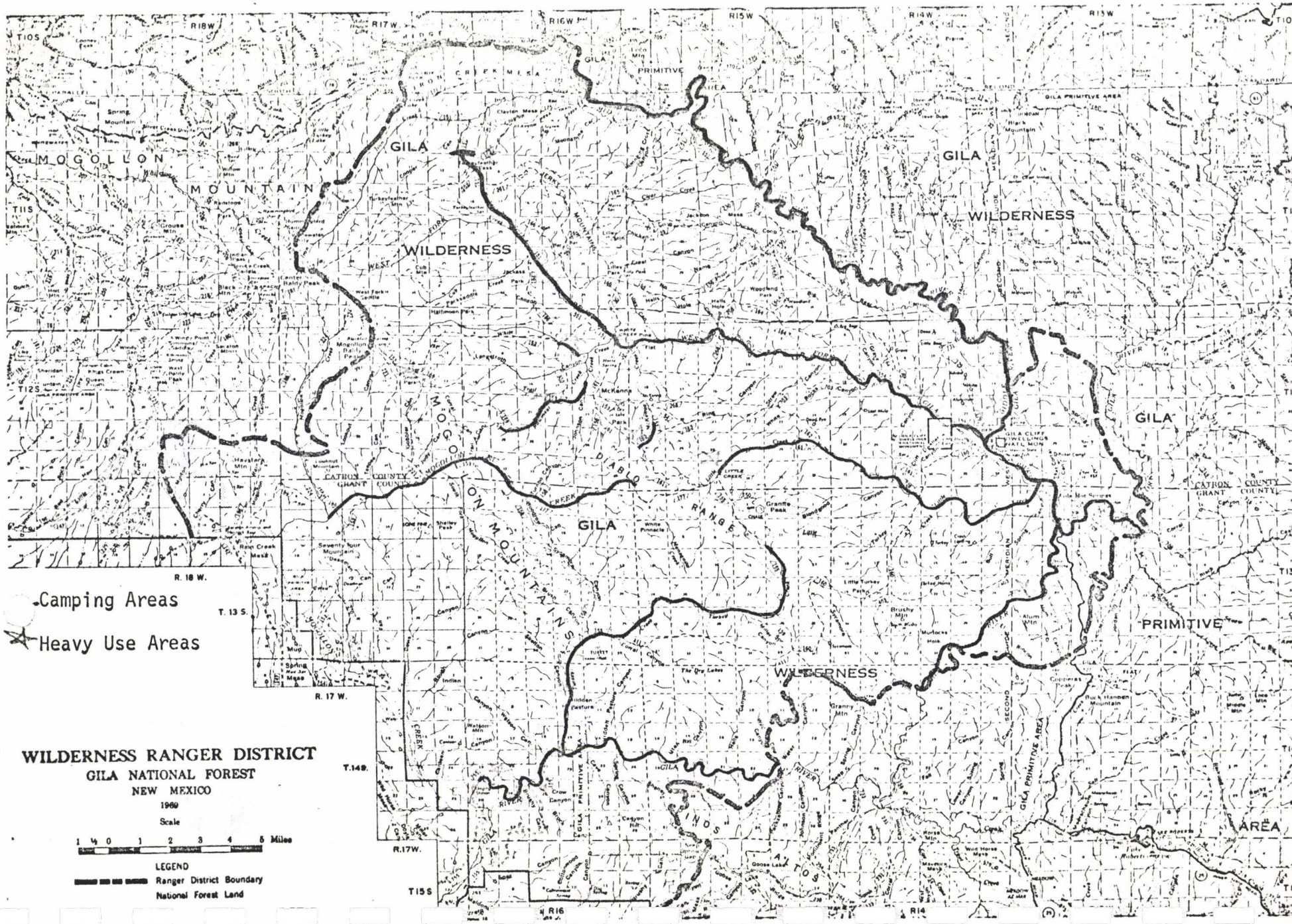
FY 1973-74-75-76-77



Year 1973 - 0 1974 - 0 1975 - 0 Kind

1976 - 0 1977 - 0 E-Equipment U-Forest Utiliz. R-Recreation S-Smoking L-Land Occup. I-Incendiary

FIRE HAZARD MAP



INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS MAP

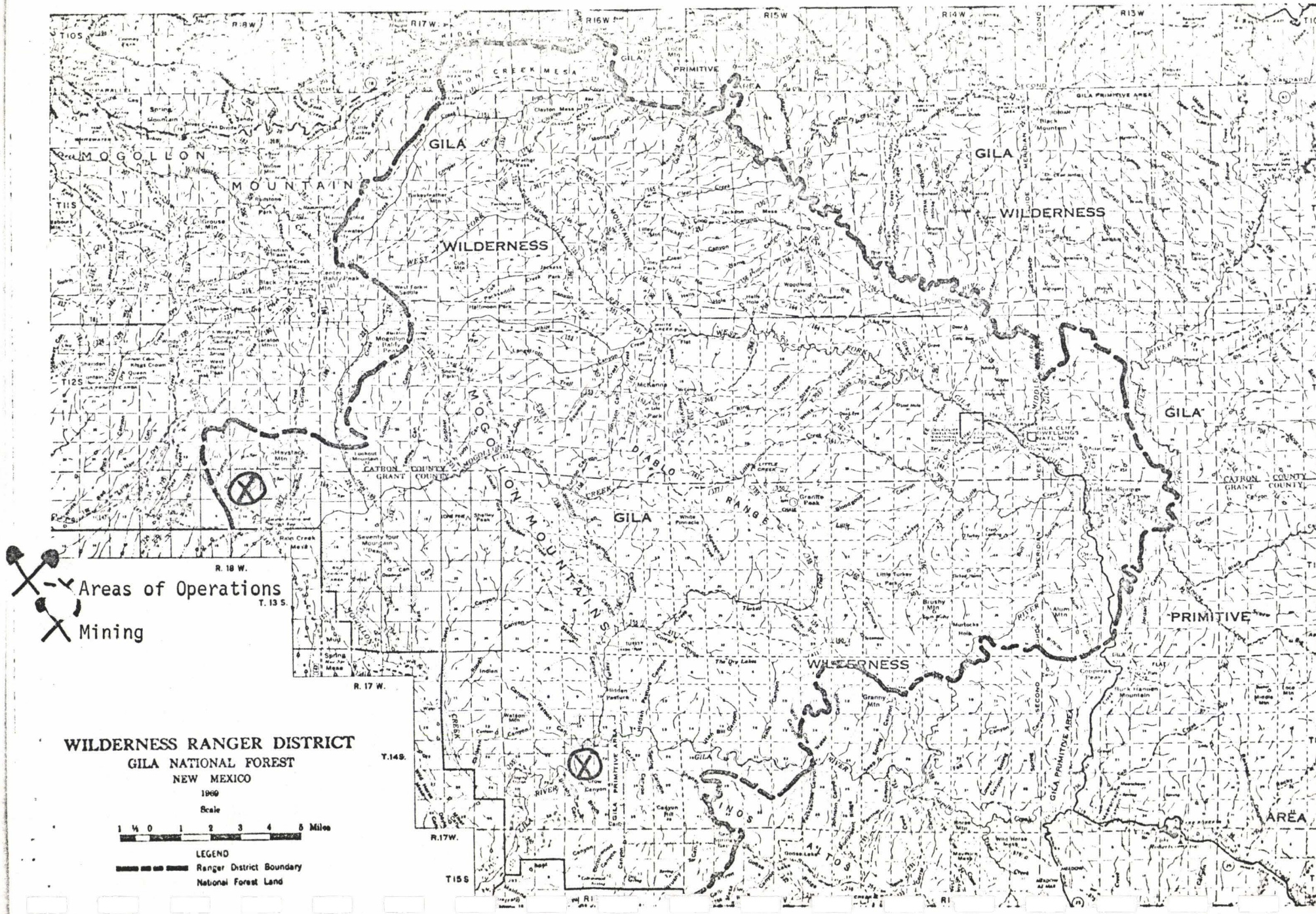


Table 1

1973-1977 Man-Caused Fires

By Specific Cause and Month

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Aircraft													
Burning Vehicle													
Exhaust - Powersaw													
Exhaust - Other													
Cooking Fires			2	2	2	4			1				11
Warming Fires													
Smoking													
Trash Burning													
Dump Burning													
Slash Burning													
R/W Burning													
Grudge Fires													
Pyromania													
Burning Building													
Powerline													
Playing w/Matches													
Fireworks													
Other													
Rescue Fires													
Total			2	2	2	4			1				11

Most fires are started by cooking fires.

Table 2

1973-1977 Man-Caused Fires

By Time of Day

	0001-0600	0601-0900	0901-1200	1201-1500	1501-1800	1801-2400	Total
Aircraft							
Burning Vehicle							
Exhaust - Powersaw							
Exhaust - Other							
Cooking Fires		1	4	4	2		11
Warming Fires							
Smoking							
Trash Burning							
Dump Burning							
Slash Burning							
R/W Burning							
Grudge Fires							
Pyromania							
Burning Building							
Powerline							
Playing w/Matches							
Fireworks							
Rescue Fires							
Other							
Total		1	4	4	2		11

Most man-caused fires start between 0900 and 1500.

Table 3

1973-1977 Man-Caused Fires

By Year and By Day of Week

	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Total
1973		1	1					2
1974				1				1
1975		1			1			2
1976	1						2	3
1977						2	1	3
Total	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	11

Most man-caused fires start on Saturday.

TABLE 4

1977 Man-Caused Fires

By Month and Specific Cause

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Aircraft													
Burning Vehicle													
Exhaust - Powersaw													
Exhaust - Other													
Cooking Fires			1	1	1								3
Warming Fires													
Smoking													
Trash Burning													
Dump Bruning													
Slash Burning													
R/W Burning													
Grudge Fires													
Pyromania													
Burning Building													
Powerline													
Playing w/Matches													
Fireworks													
Rescue Fires													
Others													
Total			1	1	1								3

Most fires started from cooking fires in 1977.

FIRE MOBILIZATION AND FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1978

Gila National Forest
Wilderness Ranger District

Prepared By: Lawrence Garcia — District FMO — 4-14-78 — Date

Submitted By: T J Casey — District Ranger — 4/14/78 — Date

Approved By: Robert M. Williams — Forest Supervisor — 4/19/78 — Date

WILDERNESS RANGER DISTRICT
FIRE MOBILIZATION AND FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN

CHAPTER 80 - DISTRICT PLAN
CHAPTER 10 - POLICY AND OBJECTIVE

11 - POLICY

Fire suppression will take priority over all other work when the fire situation warrants. All fires during the regular fire season will receive prompt, vigorous attack and will not be abandoned until dead out. Fire training will include the "10 Standard Fire Fighting Orders" and safety will be stressed. All Forest Service, Regional, and Forest Standards will be followed as outlined in the Fire Control Manual and Handbooks.

All District personnel will receive training in Fire Control Procedures annually. New employees will receive additional on-the-job training by experienced firemen and will not be sent to a fire without an experienced fireman along.

The fire-going personnel on the Wilderness District will be ready at all times and will meet prescribed time standards set by the Regional and Supervisor's Office. Equipment and supplies will be kept current and ready for use at all times.

Responsibility for, and the authority to act upon, routine fire organization and activities is delegated to the District Fire Management Officer. Aspects of all fire activities will be coordinated with the District Ranger and the Forest Fire Management Officer. The District FMO and District Ranger will jointly act upon unusual or difficult conditions and problems.

The purpose of this detailed plan is to insure readiness and availability of the District Fire Organization. It is also intended to clarify statements of policy, standards, and responsibilities in fire control for all District personnel of the Wilderness Ranger District. This is a supplement to the Forest and Regional Mobilization Plan.

12 - OBJECTIVES

12.1 - RESPONSIBILITIES

The District objective is to keep fire losses and resource damage to a minimum consistent with resource value and suppression expenditure. This objective will be reached by an aggressive prevention and suppression program.

To have a well trained, well supervised, and well equipped fire crew on hand on the Wilderness District. To handle fires on or off the District at any time during the normal fire season as manpower permits.

12.11 - DISTRICT SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The District specific objectives are:

1. Man-caused fires - 1 or less
2. Acres of burned area - 50 acres or less; this is half the annual average
3. Class C or larger fires - None

12.12 - SAFETY

While accomplishing our objectives, work shall be performed in the safest manner possible. Under no circumstances shall men or equipment be used where conditions or materials are unsafe.

12.13 - TRAINING

1. All personnel hired on the Wilderness District will be given extensive training in fire suppression, first aid, and helicopter procedures. Correct procedure in radio communication will be taught to all District personnel.

2. Wilderness patrolmen on horseback will be checked for horsemanship and pack mule experience to assure safety and performance in doing the job. The Wilderness Supervisor will perform this duty.

3. All persons that are required to drive Government vehicles will be given the Government's Driver Test and required to attend the Defensive Driver's Course.

4. The Gila Center Helitack will consist of 20 fire-going personnel during Class III, IV, and V. During these periods, the crew will function as two-man helitack crews, as a squad, or as a 20-man crew when needed and will be trained in each area.

5. Physical fitness requirements are as follows:

   (1) Everyone will be required to pass a medical examination by a physician before reporting for duty. Upon reporting for work, s/he will be required to qualify on the Physical Fitness Step Test before being hired.

   (2) All fire-going personnel will participate in the physical fitness program as stated in the Forest Service Manual

   (3) The following physical exercises will be done daily unless the crew is on suppression work:

Side-straddle hops	50 each
Situps	50 each
Cross-toe touch	50 each
Push ups	30 each
Step ups	50 each
Pull ups	10 each
Rope climb	12 feet
Cross-country run	2 miles

12.14 - SPECIAL ACTIONS

Preplanned Dispatch Areas for fire retardant have been established for HIGH+ Fire Danger. (Be familiar with map). These procedures will be used as outlined. The following areas are considered critical and extra forces should be ordered immediately for fires in these areas:

Turkey Feather Pass
Langstroth Canyon
Jerkey Mountains
Lilley Mountain
Sycamore Canyon
Turkey Pass

WILDERNESS RANGER DISTRICT
FIRE MOBILIZATION AND FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN

CHAPTER 80 - DISTRICT PLAN
CHAPTER 20 - ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

21 - COMMUNICATIONS

COMMUNICATIONS WITH FOREST DISPATCHER

A - FIRE CALLS

Those received during duty hours should be called by the following code:

81	(DFR)	Robert Casey	833	(SL)	Julio Jimenez
83	(FMO)	Lawrence Garcia	834	(SL)	Jim Hickson
831	(HF)	Tom Bates	835	(FPT)	Leslie Leach (vehicle)
832	(AHF)	Greg Hudson	GILA CENTER-Kathy Campbell - Office		

Fire calls received after duty hours or on weekends and days off should be made to the following:

1. Lawrence Garcia - 534-9364
2. Robert Casey - 534-9354

B - MANPOWER ACCOUNTABILITY

All District personnel will be on "On Call" status during fire season. It may be necessary to use an "On Call" system during pre or post fire season as dictated by the Fire Load Index or the FMO. As a general rule, when the FLI reaches the "high adjective level", all employees will be "On Call". This means that an individual will be at a telephone or by a Forest Radio and less than an hour away from District Headquarters.

Paid status fire personnel will be on hand at Gila Center. Their work will contribute toward a fire oriented project. Maintenance of station buildings and grounds, fire suppression equipment, fuel reduction jobs, or similar work will normally be conducted until employee has worked 8 hours or is sent to a fire.

See Exhibit No. 1

RED FLAG ALERT

During RED FLAG ALERT DAYS, manpower will remain in immediate state of readiness until the alert has been lifted. Manpower away from duty station will check in every two hours by radio.

22 - REPORTS

DAILY MANNING REPORT

This report is made each morning to the Forest Dispatcher by the District FMO or his designated representative. This report is to be called in by 0900 and will include:

1. Availability and location of District crews, including call numbers.
2. Status of going fires.
3. Precipitation, if any.
4. Any unusual or pertinent information (heavy lightning, showers, etc.)

FIRE DANGER

The new National Fire Danger Rating System has been initiated on the Gila National Forest. The weather will be read each day at the Gila Center Weather Station at 1300 MST or 1400 MDT and be called in to the Forest Dispatcher by 1315 MST or 1415 MDT.

The Fire Danger Report dictates the District action and manning program. This report, tempered with common sense and good judgement, provides the District with a meaningful tool for pre-attack readiness.

The revised National System produces a Fire Load Index (FLI) which results from the Occurrence Index (OI) and the Burning Index (BI). The FLI will be computed daily, but manning will be based upon the Predicted FLI, which will be received daily with the afternoon weather report from the Forest Dispatcher.

FLI	Adjective Class	Manning Class
0 - 6	Low	1
7 - 13	Moderate	2
14 - 26	High	3
27 - 32	Very High	4
33+	Extreme	5

FIRE REPORTS - WRITTEN

Each fireman is responsible for his own timekeeping. A Fireman's Report Form must accompany the fire boss time report. Time reports must be kept on a daily basis. Fireman's reports shall be completed by the fire boss before leaving the scene of the fire. The Helitack Foreman shall forward the time and fireman's reports to the FMO as promptly as possible. Individual Fire Report Form 5100-29 shall be forwarded to the Supervisor's Office within 5 days after the fire.

TIME REPORTS

Employee's time will be turned in daily - recorded by the time of day worked. Individual T & A, AD 319, will be done bi-weekly by the Fire Clerk.

VEHICLE TEAR SHEETS

All Government vehicles' Log Books must be kept up-to-date. Mileage must be recorded daily. Maintenance must be performed as it comes due. Remember - fire use of vehicles frequently encourage vehicle abuse. All costs incurred while fighting or responding to Project or Man-caused fires are kept separate from regular ABC fires.

23 - DISTRICT PERSONNEL

All positions will be manned seven days per week during regular fire season. Positions will be manned in accordance with the current action and manning guide.

WILDERNESS DISTRICT PERSONNEL - REGULAR

Name	Title	Home Telephone
Apodaca, Esequiel	Maintenance	534-9488
Brunk, Virgil	Maintenance	---
Casey, Robert	District Ranger	534-9354
Denne, John	VIS	534-9541
Garcia, Lydia	Fire Clerk	534-9364
Hoge, Garlyn	VIS Receptionist	534-9463
Medina, Al	Range Conservationist	534-9556
Reiser, Steve	Wilderness Supervisor	534-9385
Smith, Peggy	District Clerk	534-9562

WILDERNESS DISTRICT PERSONNEL - FIRE

Name	Title	Home Telephone
Bates, Tom	Helitack Foreman	537-2295
Campbell, Kathy	Base Service Manager	534-9598
Dominguez, Henry	Air Service Manager	534-9596
Garcia, Lawrence	District FMO	534-9364
Hickson, Jimmy	Squad Leader	537-2044
Hudson, Greg	Asst. Helitack Foreman	546-2413
Jimenez, Julio	Squad Leader	537-5327

25 - DETECTION PLANS

AIR DETECTION

Air patrol flights will be made daily during high risk periods as prescribed by the Forest Dispatcher. Should isolated lightning storms occur on the District, then the District Base Service Manager, at the request of the Ranger or FMO, may request an additional flight for a designated area.

MOBIL GROUND PATROL

The mobil ground patrol will be on patrol on the southern boundary of the District where most of the areas are blind to all lookouts and difficult for horsebackers to reach. Besides being a detection patrolman, he will also serve as a prevention patrolman. He will also have a radio and be in contact with the Forest Dispatcher or lookouts.

WILDERNESS PATROL

The Wilderness District will have 4 wilderness patrolmen on horseback during fire season. These people, with the approval of the Wilderness Supervisor, will be used to detect fires by high pointing on designated areas. These areas will be assigned according to lightning storm locations. This horse patrolman will be furnished a radio so that he will be in constant contact with the Fire Dispatcher.

See Detection Patrol Map - Exhibit No. 2.

26 - AIR OPERATION

All requests for aircraft will be made through the Forest Dispatcher. When requesting observation flights, give full information on area to be

covered. Requests for retardants will be made through the Forest Dispatcher. The Forest Dispatcher may dispatch tanker aircraft on fires when it is impossible for communication to be made between Base Service Manager and the Fire Boss.

The air officer for the Gila National Forest is the Forest FMO.

27 - DISTRICT AND FOREST CACHES

A complete inventory of the Gila National Forest, all Ranger Districts, and the Regional Zone Cache can be found in the Equipment Catalog, Chapter 70 of the R-3 Mobilization Plan. All requests made for supplies above what is furnished at the District level will be made through the Forest Dispatcher.

Tools and supplies will be carried by each crew member to take care of the initial attack. Following is a list of required items:

1 headlamp with 4 additional batteries
1 bastard file with handle and guard
1 shovel
1 pulaski
1 compass
1 map
1 fire resistant Forest Service shirt
1 pair Nomax pants
1 Nomax flight suit
1 pair Nomax gloves
1 hard hat with chin strap
Orange or red flagging for wind sock
"10 Standard Fire Fighting Orders" card
Rations and water for 24 hours
1 sleeping bag

AVAILABLE CONTRACT EQUIPMENT

1. Mogollon Creek - Terrell Shelley: Pack horses
   3/4 ton pickup
   Gooseneck stock trailer

2. Gila River - Alan Campbell: Pack horses

3. Gila River - Angus Campbell: 3/4 ton pickup
   Trailer

WILDERNESS RANGER DISTRICT
FIRE MOBILIZATION AND FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN

CHAPTER 80 - DISTRICT PLAN
CHAPTER 30 - ORGANIZATION

31 - WILDERNESS DISTRICT FIRE ORGANIZATION

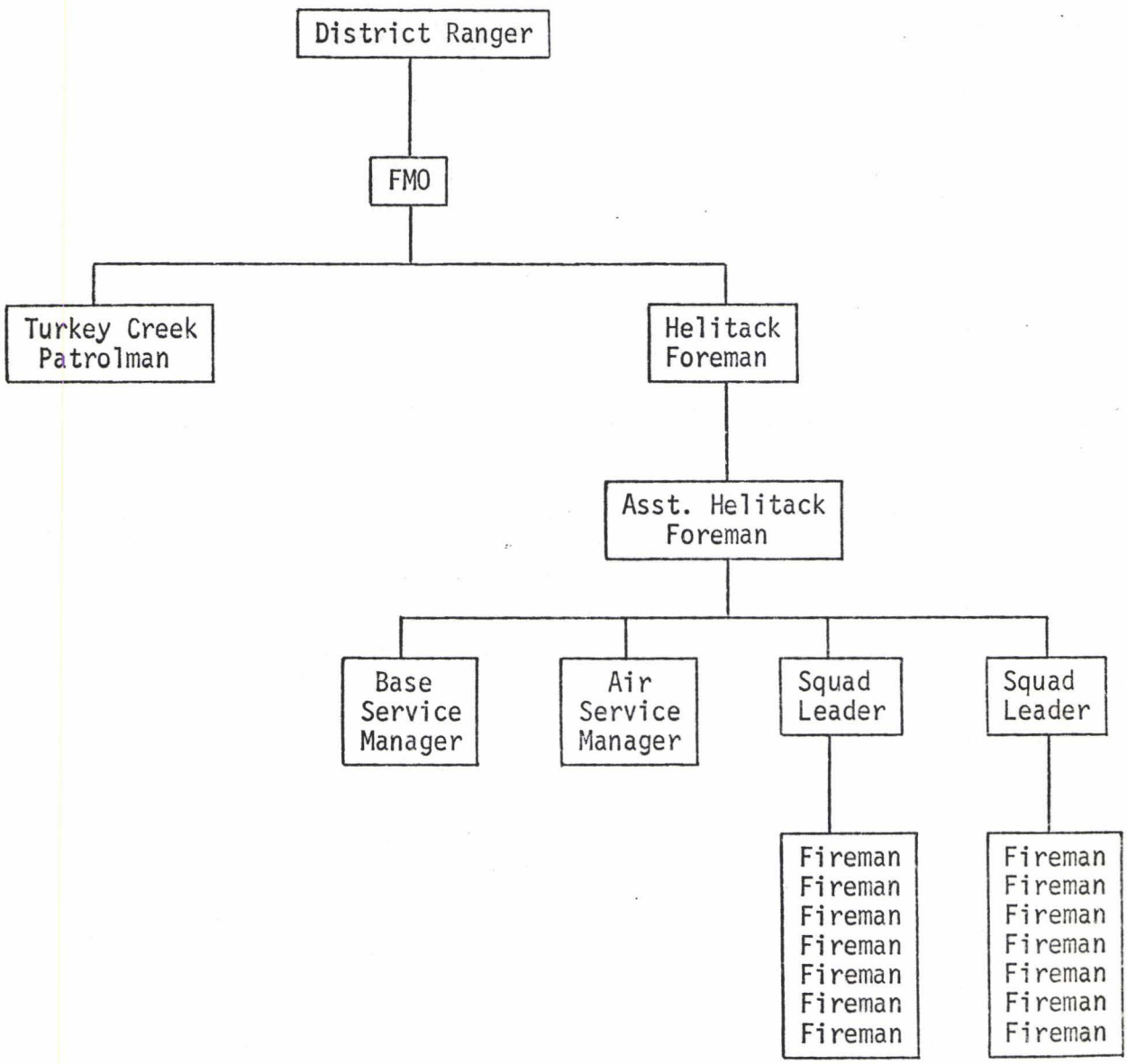


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EXHIBIT 1

MANNING PLAN

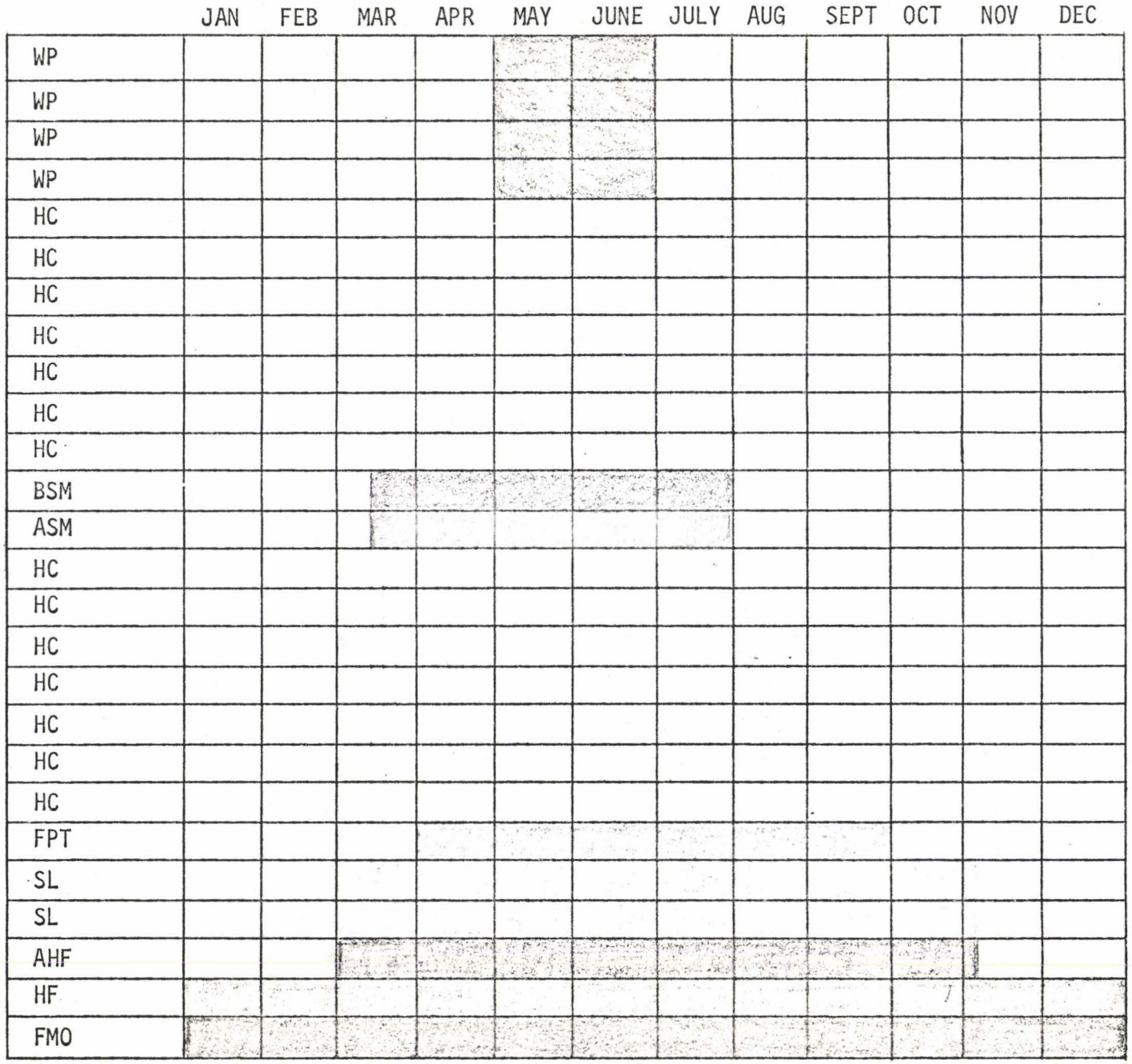
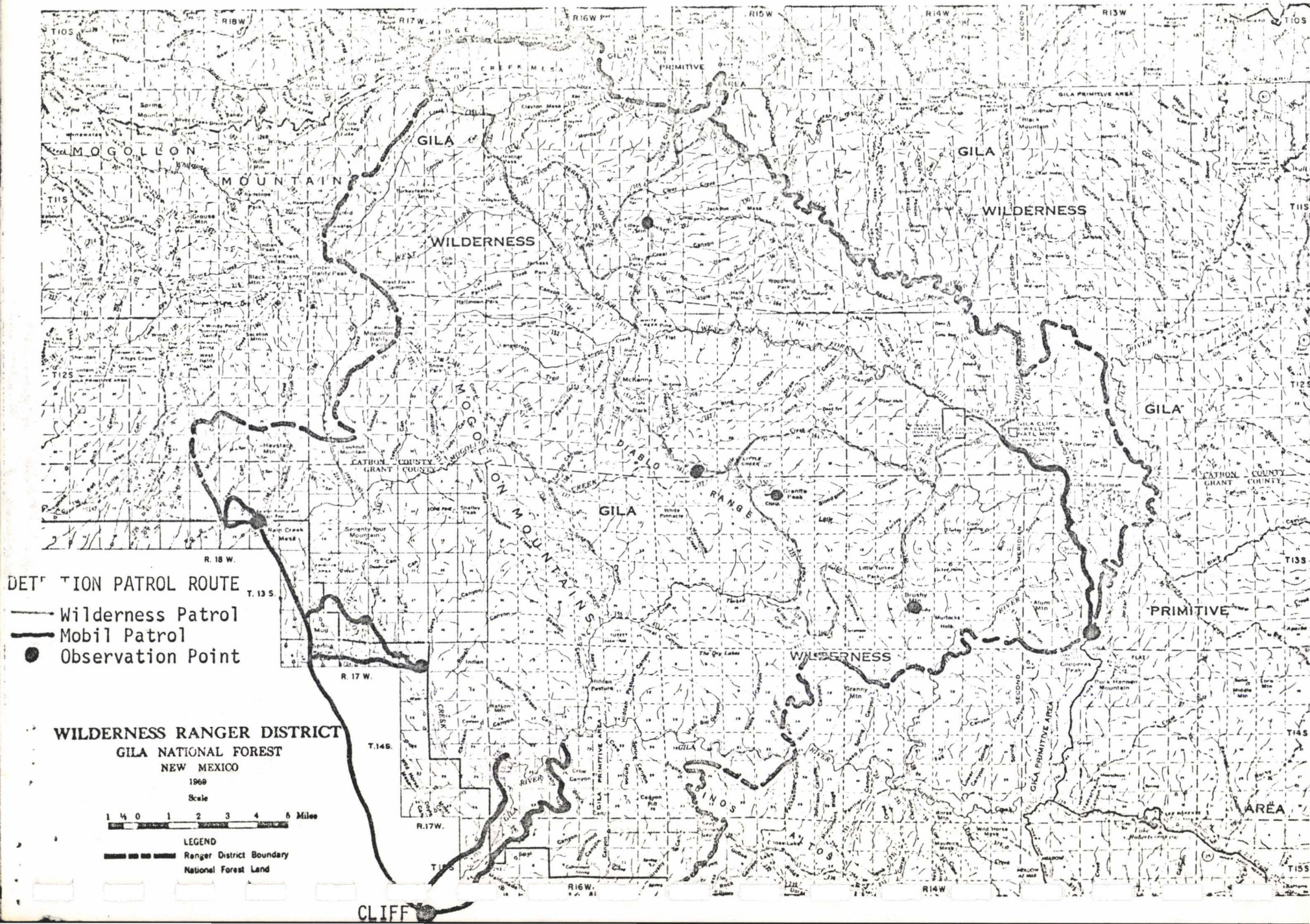


EXHIBIT NO. 2


DETECTION PATROL ROUTE
Wilderness Patrol
Mobil Patrol
Observation Point
WILDERNESS RANGER DISTRICT
GILA NATIONAL FOREST
NEW MEXICO
1968
Scale
1 ¼ 0 1 2 3 4 6 Miles
LEGEND
Ranger District Boundary
National Forest Land
GILA
WILDERNESS
MOGOLLON MOUNTAINS
PRIMITIVE AREA
CATRON COUNTY
GRANT COUNTY
DIABLO RANGE
R. 18 W.
R. 17 W.
T. 13 S.
T. 14 S.
CLIFF

GILA NATIONAL FOREST
WILDERNESS RANGER DISTRICT

GILA CENTER HELIPORT

CRASH RESCUE PLAN

FY 78

Prepared By: Thomas F Bibb — Helitack Foreman — 3/13/78 Date

Submitted By: Lawrence Lousie* — Fire Management Officer — 3/13/78 Date

Approved By: H.R. Wells — Forest Fire Management Officer — 3-17-78 Date

C R A S H R E S C U E P L A N

Gila Center Heliport

I. Objective

A. Outline procedure to effectively evacuate personnel from the aircraft and protect exposures.

B. Train personnel to effectively evacuate personnel and suppress any other fires.

C. Assign personnel specific duties to carry out this crash rescue plan.

II. Procedures

A. Fire Fighting: Before attempting the rescue, dispatcher will be notified to either drop slurry or a water bucket from Negrito Fire Base or Gila Center Fire Base, whichever is closest to A/C wreck. Rescuing personnel will wear protective clothing, fire resistant shirts, nomex gloves, and nomex coveralls on top of fire shirts. Whenever possible, personnel will soak themselves with water. Attention is first given to rescuing the A/C occupants.

B. Forced Entry: If the A/C is not on fire, enter through a door, if possible. If door can't be opened, break and enter through a large window. Turn off all electrical switches and disconnect the battery to prevent a fire developing through possible short circuit in the wiring. Evacuate the A/C occupants as quickly as possible, but do remember to handle the injured with care and provide a safe place in case of a range fire so occupants won't be in danger of being burned.

If A/C is on fire, the fire must first be extinguished enough so that rescue personnel may enter. Concentrate first on getting the personnel out, then on putting out the fire. After the fire is out, turn off all switches and disconnect the battery.

III. Training

Personnel involved in emergency procedure will have a minimum of the following training:

A. First Aid

1. Multimedia First Aid

2. Request either or both Helitack Foreman and Assistant Foreman complete an E.M.T. course (no one on District is qualified as of yet, 3/1/78)

3. Use of Scott Air-Pack

B. Fire Extinguishing

1. Use and location of fire extinguishers

2. Hook-up of water bucket on helicopter

3. Knowledge of A/C electrical systems in general

4. Location of all equipment to use in case of crash on heliport

IV. Equipment on Hand

A. Two 20 lb. ABC dry powder fire extinguishers

B. Stokes litter with first aid equipment

C. Back board with blanket bag

D. Scott air-pack

V. Personnel Duties

These duties will be performed simultaneously by three units. These three units will be:

A. Evacuation Unit (2 crew members)

1. Evacuate injured and all others from crash to safety zone.

2. Administer first aid to injured

3. Stay with injured until means of transporting to hospital arrives

B. Suppression Unit (1 crew member)

1. Notify Forest Dispatcher - Phone No. 538-5371

2. Keep a chronological log of events

HOSPITAL CAPABILITIES AND HELIPORT LANDING

Information for areas surrounding the Gila National Forest

Page	Hospital	City	County
1	Hillcrest General Hospital	Silver City	Grant
2	St. Anne's Hospital	Truth or Consequences	Sierra
3	Hidalgo General Hospital	Lordsburg	Hidalgo

Hospital Information:

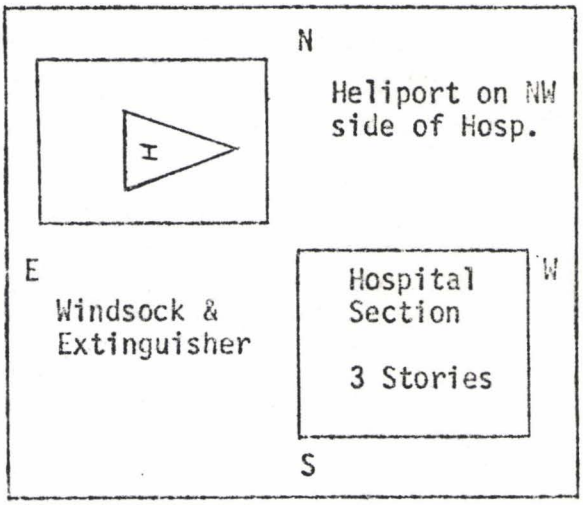
Hillcrest General Hospital
Silver City, NM 88061

Phone: 388-1591 (switchboard)
Ask for Emergency

No Burn Ward

Has Two Intensive Care Beds

No Helicopter Training



LIMITATIONS AND HAZARDS

* Metal Building West of Heliport

Clear All Other Directions

Hospital Information:

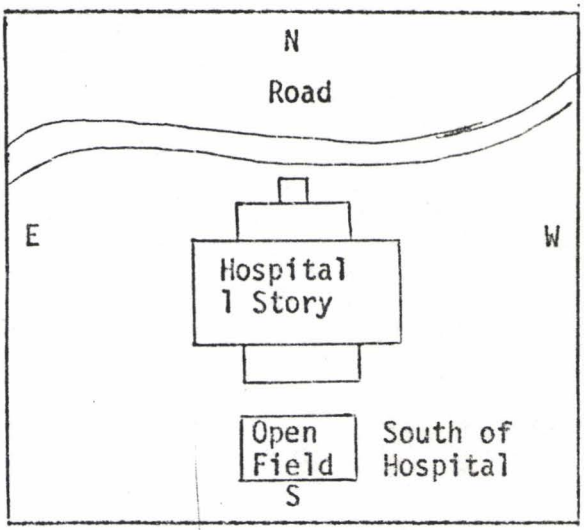
St. Anne's Hospital
Truth or Consequences, NM
87901

Phone: 894-2111 (switchboard)
Ask for Emergency

No Burn Ward

No Intensive Care Ward

No Helicopter Training



LIMITATIONS AND HAZARDS

Buildings to South

No Heliport - Land in field to south of Hospital complex

Hospital Information:

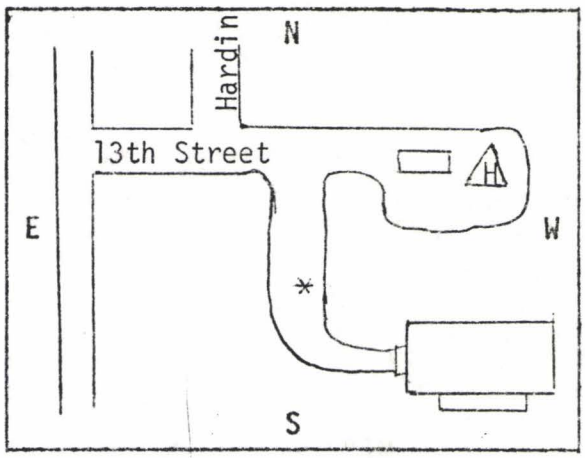
Hidalgo General Hospital
Lordsburg, NM

Phone: 542-3596 (switchboard)
Ask for Emergency

No Burn Ward

No Intensive Care Ward

No Helicopter Training



*Possible to land here also

LIMITATIONS AND HAZARDS

Large powerline to east (will not interfere with landing)